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1907

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RULES

FOR

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

IN THE
SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES
OF THE UNITED STATES

FOURTH EDITION

ST. PAUL, MINN.
WEST PUBLISHING CO.

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Preface.

In setting forth the rules relating to admission to the bar of the United States Courts and the Courts of the several States and Territories, we have given the general requirements, rather than the forms prescribed in applying for examination and admission.

Reference is made in each instance to the publications in which the rules are set forth in full.

In most states pamphlets containing complete rules, forms to be used, etc., may be obtained from the clerk of court or the secretary of the Board of Bar Examiners.

In this edition we have added information as to the times and places of examinations and the person to whom application must be made.

We have also added valuable information in regard to the local Reports of each State, and other law books, especially valuable to the lawyer opening a new office.

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Recommendations of the Committee on Legal Education of the American Bar Association Respecting Requirements for Admission to the Bar.

In 1897 the Committee on Legal Education of the American Bar Association recommended the following provisions "as forming a consistent system that shall both protect the profession and guide the student."

Citizenship—Age—Character.

No one should be admitted to the bar unless he is of good moral character, is twenty-one years of age, and is a citizen of the state.

Registration.

Upon beginning professional study a student should register his name in the office of a clerk of a court of record or in a law school that is incorporated or is a department of an incorporated university.

Upon petition, the law examiners should relieve from the requirements as to registration a candidate whose law studies began while he was not a citizen of the state; but they should not grant relief upon terms that would give such a candidate a preference over ordinary candidates.

General Education.

Prior to registration a student should prove that he has received at least the equivalent of a high school education, such proof being made by filing certificates or by passing examinations, as may be determined by the law examiners.

Term of Study.

A candidate should not be admitted to the bar until the end of three full calendar years of law study.

Board of Examiners.

In all parts of the state the requirements for admission to the bar should be uniform, and should be administered by a State Board of Law Examiners.

Law examiners should be appointed by the court of last resort, and should serve for three or more years, part of the number being appointed each year.

The law examiners should recommend an appropriate order of study, and should designate the statutes, leading cases, and practical forms with which students must become familiar, and in all other practicable ways should aid candidates to study in a systematic and useful manner.

Examination—Regulations—Scope, etc.

No candidate should be admitted to the bar without examination, except as hereinafter provided.

Law examinations should be held at such times and places as the court of last resort may see fit; due announcement being made as to times, places, and subjects.

Law examinations should consist chiefly of written answers to printed questions.

Law examinations should be chiefly devoted to solving and discussing legal problems similar to those arising in office practice and in litigation; and questions should not be so framed as to admit "yes" and "no" answers.

A candidate should be permitted, if he desires, to divide the law examination into two parts; the first part to cover the more elementary subjects and to be taken not earlier than one year after registration, and the second part to cover the

more advanced subjects and to be taken not earlier than three years after registration.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Upon petition, the law examiners should relieve from all requirements, save the requirements as to character, age, and citizenship, a candidate who is already a member of the bar of a state in which there are equivalent requirements for admission, or in which, after admission, he has been in active practice for five years.

RULES

FOR

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

(1)*

United States Courts.

Supreme Court.

It shall be requisite to the admission of attorneys or counselors to practice in this court that they shall have been such for three years past in the Supreme Courts of the states to which they respectively belong, and that their private and professional character shall appear to be fair. The prescribed oath shall be taken.

Sup. Ct. Rule (3 Sup. Ct. Rep. v).

Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Although the rule of the Circuit Courts of Appeals governing the admission of attorneys, as adopted primarily, provides that, to become eligible, the applicant shall have been admitted to the Supreme Court or any Circuit Court of the United States, and shall have taken the prescribed oath, it has since been changed to some extent in several of the circuits. In the Third circuit, the clause requiring avowal of the oath has been annulled, as respects attorneys of the Circuit Court of the Third circuit; in the Fourth circuit, a fee of \$5 is required; in the Sixth circuit, a provision is made for a certificate of admission upon demand and payment of a fee of \$10; in the Eighth circuit, former admission to the highest court of any state within that circuit is sufficient qualification; and in the Ninth circuit, former admission to a Circuit Court is limited to admission to a Circuit Court of the Ninth circuit, and is enlarged to the extent that former admission in the highest court of any state or territory shall constitute qualification.

C. C. A. Rule and amendments thereto (12 Sup. Ct. vi, vii; 15 Sup. Ct. v, viii; 90 Fed. lxxiii, lxxix, xc, xcix, cxii, cxxiv, cxxxv, cxliv; 91 Fed. v; 96 Fed. iii).

Circuit and District Courts.

The rules for admission to these courts vary. Generally attorneys who have been admitted to practice in other United States courts or the highest courts of a state or territory are eligible.

FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS.**U. S. Supreme Court.**

A complete set of the United States Supreme Court Reports (1790 to 1907) consists of 206 volumes. Everything subsequent to vol. 105 is covered by the Supreme Court Reporter (of the National Reporter System) in a set of 27 volumes. The Supreme Court Reporter makes currently one volume a year, covering all the current decisions filed by the court, and is supplied to subscribers in advance sheets as published; these being displaced at the end of the year by a bound volume which contains everything in the official edition, and is equipped with a table giving the official page references.

There are other editions of the United States Reports,—one giving vols. 1 to 206 in 51 books, and another giving vols. 1 to 206 in about 166 books.

U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals.

These courts were established in 1891, and all opinions from the beginning have been reported currently in the Federal Reporter. (See below.) The back volumes of this set, therefore, incorporate all the reported decisions from these nine courts, and the current numbers give the first report of the current decisions.

The decisions are reported separately in the C. C. A. Reports, of which 78 volumes are now completed.

U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

The early decisions of these courts were never systematically reported until they were gathered together for the elaborate re-

print known as the Federal Cases. This includes all decisions from the establishment of the courts, 1789 to 1880, including all cases reported in the original Reports or in contemporary journals, etc., and also thousands of cases never before reported. They are arranged alphabetically, show every known citation, and are fully annotated. The set makes 30 books and a digest.

From 1880 the decisions of these courts have been systematically and currently reported in the Federal Reporter, which now (1907) has completed 151 volumes. This is the only publication which reports these important cases systematically, and it is practically the official organ of the courts. The current volumes are supplied to subscribers first in weekly advance sheets, which are afterwards displaced by the bound volumes. This set connects with the Federal Cases, the two series making a complete record of the U. S. Circuit and District Court decisions.

In 1891 the scope of the publication was extended to include the newly-established Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Prices and full information given on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Alabama.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The rules for admission to the bar in this state provide that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Alabama, of full age and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The written application shall be delivered to the chancery, circuit, or city court in the county of his residence, and the applicant's qualifications, other than legal, shall be passed upon by the court. If satisfactory, he shall be permitted to engage in the written test, the questions of which shall be propounded by the court upon the subjects of the Law of Real Property, Personal Property, Pleading and Evidence, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Chancery and Chancery Pleading, the Statute Law of the State, and the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Alabama. Examination papers, both questions and answers, will be duly certified to by the judge or chancellor before whom the examination was held, and forwarded to one of the judges of the Supreme Court. If two of the three judges of the Supreme Court, passing upon the answers, favor admission, they shall so certify to the judge or chancellor before whom the examination was held, who will enter an order granting the applicant license to practice law in all the courts of this state, upon taking the prescribed oath. Successful or not, the applicant shall pay the costs, and, in the latter case, may renew the application after six months.

Admission on Diploma.

A diploma from the University of Alabama, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws, admits without examination, upon proof of other qualifications required by the statute.

Miscellaneous.

Minors may be licensed by fulfilling the above requirements, if deemed by the court of sufficient maturity, character, and attainments.

No definite times are set for holding examinations

Source of Rules.

Civ. Code 1896, c. 12, §§ 579-587; Pamph. Acts 1897, p. 1482.

ALABAMA DECISIONS.

1820 to 1907.

A complete set of Alabama Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Minor, 1 vol.

Stewart, 3 vols.

Stewart & Porter, 5 vols.

Porter, 9 vols.

Alabama, vols. 1 to 144.

We are reprinting the Alabama Reports, vols. 1 to 80 and the 18 preliminary volumes, in a series of 49 books (2 vols. in a book), beginning with vol. 80 and working backward. This Reprint preserves everything (including the paging) in the original Reports. Each case is fully annotated, showing where such case has been subsequently cited by the Alabama Supreme Court, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing the disposition of each case that has gone to the United States Supreme Court. Annotations to the Century Digest have also been made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Century Digest where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. This Reprint will be sold in complete sets only. Books 26 to 49, cover-

ing vols. 33 to 80 Alabama, have now been issued. Write for prices and specific information.

Vols. 81 to 94 of the Alabama Reports are out of print, and are very scarce and expensive. The only convenient method of obtaining the later Alabama decisions is through the Southern Reporter, 43 vols. This set contains all decisions in Alabama, vols. 81 to 144, in addition to a number of Alabama cases which are not reported in the official reports; also all decisions for the last 20 years of Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report volume and page. The set and continuations are sold at a fraction of the cost of the State Reports covered. In fact, the cost of continuing the Alabama Reports alone is much in excess of the cost of continuing the Southern Reporter. Prices and full information will be furnished on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Alaska.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

One applying for admission to practice in this district shall be a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention of becoming such, a resident of the district, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application, stating the foregoing qualifications, shall be filed with the district court. The judges thereof, or their appointees, shall examine the candidate as to his legal attainments, and the court shall administer the prescribed oath of office if the examiners so advise. A fee of \$10 shall be deposited with the clerk issuing the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Whenever an applicant shall produce evidence of previous admission in the highest court of a state or territory of the United States, or in the Supreme Court or a Circuit Court of the United States, such applicant may be admitted without further examination.

Miscellaneous.

Women shall be admitted to practice in this district upon the same conditions as men.

Source of Rules.

31 Stat. p. 448, §§ 733-736; Carter's Codes, c. 75.

ALASKA DECISIONS.

1867 to 1907.

There are two volumes of Alaska Reports to date, covering from the organization of Alaska as district court in 1884 to 1906.

The earlier cases which arose in Alaska are reported in the Federal Cases and Federal Reporter. Write us for prices and full information regarding the Alaska Reports.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Arizona.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate for admission to the bar of this territory must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of this territory, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

A three years' course of study is required, to be pursued either in the office of some attorney in good standing or in some recognized law school or university.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The applicant shall be required to submit to a written examination prepared by the Board of Examiners, and to an oral one, if deemed necessary, and shall be required to answer correctly a minimum of 70 per cent. of the questions propounded, in order to entitle him to the certificate of the board. Prior to examination applicant shall pay to the clerk of the Supreme Court a fee of \$10, and an additional fee of \$10 shall be paid on receipt of license to practice. Any applicant failing to pass the examination may apply again after six months.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any applicant residing within or without the territory, who has been a member of the bar of another territory or state, or of the District of Columbia, in good standing and active practice for at least six years last past, may be admitted on motion made by some member of the bar of the Supreme Court, upon producing a certificate showing the fact of such admission and that he is still in good standing in that court, together with the recommendation of at least one of the judges of said court of last resort. A fee of \$10 shall be paid for the issuance of a license.

Miscellaneous.

Attorneys licensed in any of the district courts of the territory shall be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court on motion and the filing of a certificate stating the acquirements of applicant and the fact of previous admission to any such district court. The Board of Examiners shall hold at least two sessions annually, at such times and places as shall be fixed by the Supreme Court.

Source of Rules.

Act April 1, 1907, c. 76.

ARIZONA DECISIONS.

1866 to 1907.

A complete set of Arizona Reports (down to 1907) consists of 7 vols. All the decisions in vols. 1 to 7 and all other Arizona decisions are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 88 vols., together with all decisions for the last 24 years from California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The Pacific Reporter, being the only medium through which the current Arizona decisions may be had, is absolutely essential to the local practitioner. We will quote prices, etc., on application.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Arkansas.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

A petitioner for admission to practice must be a citizen of the United States, a bona fide resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

The application, containing sworn statements of petitioner's general qualifications enumerated above, shall be presented to a court of record of the state, and passed upon by that court, and, if satisfactory, shall be followed by a test in open court of the applicant's legal attainments. In the discretion of the court, based upon the result of the test, the oath prescribed by law shall be administered and the applicant admitted to practice in that court.

Source of Rules.

St. 1894, §§ 422-424; Sup. Ct. Rules (52 S. W. v).

ARKANSAS DECISIONS.

1837 to 1907.

A complete set of Arkansas Reports (down to 1907) consists of 77 vols. All decisions in Arkansas, vols. 47 to 77, are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 100 vols. The Arkansas Reports are partly out of print, and are scarce and rather expensive. The Southwestern Reporter is the only convenient method of obtaining the late decisions of Arkansas. It also covers all decisions for the last 21 years from the Indian Territory, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. We will gladly furnish full description and prices on application.

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California.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Any citizen, or resident who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who is of the age of 21 years and of good moral character, shall be entitled to undergo the examination of legal qualifications that is required precedent to admission to practice.

Term of Study.

In the certificate filed by the two lawyers of the court as an accompaniment to the application, an opinion of these lawyers, based upon personal inspection, shall be expressed as to the time given in preparation by the applicant.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application shall be filed with the clerk of the District Court of Appeal, and shall have annexed thereto the certificate of two lawyers of good standing who have been engaged in practice for at least four years, attesting that they have carefully questioned applicant upon the branches of law and have considered the period stated as the approximate term of study, and setting forth the place at which and the person under whom such study has been prosecuted, the books that have been read, and the other appropriate attainments applicant may have acquired. The examination is oral, and shall consist of queries upon the subjects of Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, Greenleaf's Evidence (first volume), Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Gould's Pleading, Lube's Equity Pleading, Parsons on Contracts, Pomeroy's Introduction to Municipal Law, Code of Civil Procedure, Civil Code, and the Constitutions of the United States and state of California. If the examination is passed satisfactorily, the applicant shall receive a certificate, and the oath of office and permission to practice; but no person rejected shall be at liberty to renew the application earlier than the third regular term next after such rejection. A fee of

\$10 shall in all cases be deposited with the clerk of the court, to be returned in case of failure to pass.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Every citizen of the United States, or resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who has been licensed to practice in another jurisdiction where the common law prevails as a basis, may be admitted to practice in this state by any District Court of Appeal upon production of such license and proof of good moral character; but the court may examine the applicant as to his qualifications.

Miscellaneous.

Applications shall in all instances be made before one of the District Courts of Appeal. There are three districts: First, at San Francisco; second, at Los Angeles; and, third, at Sacramento. Each district regulates its own examinations as to time. Qualification before the District Court of Appeal admits to practice in every court in the state, including Supreme Court. The foregoing rules apply to women as well as to men.

Source of Rules.

Code Civ. Proc. 1899, §§ 275-279, as amended by St. 1905, pp. 5, 6, Sup. Ct. & Dist. Ct. App. Rules, in effect February 18, 1905 (78 Pac. vii)

CALIFORNIA DECISIONS.

1850 to 1907.

A complete set of California Reports (down to 1907) consists of 148 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 88 vols., contains all the decisions in California, vols. 64 to 148, and also upward of 1,800 California decisions, which have been omitted from the state reports. These represent enough matter to make about 20 additional volumes of California Reports. Under constitutional amendment, adopted Nov. 8, 1904, the District

Courts of Appeal were established, for the purpose of relieving the pressure on the Supreme Court. The decisions of these courts are reported in full in the Pacific Reporter. The set also contains all decisions for the last 24 years from Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific makes it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full information and price.

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Colorado.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

To entitle an applicant to the examination for a license, he must prove to the satisfaction of the board of examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention, a resident of this state, of full age, and of good moral character.

General Education.

The applicant must be a graduate of an approved high or preparatory school, have been admitted to a college or university or have passed an examination before the state superintendent of public instruction.

Term of Study.

A regular clerkship shall be served in the office of a practicing attorney of this state after the age of 18 has been reached, or after such age a course of study in a reputable law school shall be pursued, before permission will be granted to enter upon the examination. The duration of the period so spent shall be three years, and may be apportioned between the two modes of study.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The board of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court shall consist of five members of the bar, each of five years' standing. Before examination the candidate shall satisfy the board that he has not undergone an examination for a license to practice, and been refused admission, within six months immediately preceding. The test shall consist of oral or written questions and answers, or partly oral and partly written, as the board of examiners may select.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One duly licensed to practice in the highest court of a foreign state or country may be admitted in this state, with or without examination, in the discretion of the Supreme Court,

provided he is an attorney of five years' standing in a state where the requirements for admission are equal to those in this state, and of ten years' standing, if otherwise, with the exception of one granted a license in a foreign jurisdiction while a citizen of this. To entitle a candidate from another state to examination, he shall prove that he has studied law within this state for one year subsequent to one year of practice in the state of his admission.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations will be held twice a year during the months of June and December, at the Supreme Court rooms at Denver. No person shall be denied a license to practice as aforesaid on account of race or sex.

In the oath required of the applicant, he shall agree to commence the practice of law within three months from the date of admission and to make the same his permanent and usual occupation.

Source of Rules.

Mills' Ann. St. p. 465, §§ 196-198; Mills' Ann. St. Supp. p. 94, § 206; Sup. Ct. Rules 39-47 (80 Pac. xi-xiii).

COLORADO DECISIONS.

1864 to 1907.

A complete set of Colorado Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Colorado Supreme, 34 vols., 1864 to 1907.

Colorado Appeals, 20 vols., 1891 to 1907.

All the decisions in Colorado Supreme, vols. 7 to 34, and all decisions of the Colorado Court of Appeals, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 88 vols., together with all decisions for the last 24 years from Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Wash-

ington, and Wyoming. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited.

Owing to the large amount of mining litigation in Colorado, the Pacific is of particular importance there, as it contains the decisions of all the West Coast states, in which the same questions are likely to have arisen. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Connecticut.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate for admission to the bar shall prove to the satisfaction of the committee that he is a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, provided that, in case he shall reach his majority before the next semi-annual meeting of the committee, he shall be admitted to the examination and, upon recommendation, admitted to practice after he shall become 21.

General Education.

He shall satisfy the committee that he has graduated from a high school, college, or preparatory school of good standing, or has been admitted to a law school, the requirements for entrance to which shall be approved by the committee.

Term of Study.

He shall certify to the committee, too, that after arriving at the age of 18 he has studied for three years in a law school or in an office under the supervision of a practicing attorney, or both, provided that, in the case of those not graduates of a law school, at least one year of such study shall be spent in this state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Previous to the examination an application shall be filed with the clerk of the superior court where the examination is held, containing a certificate from the clerk of the superior court of the county in which he intends to apply, which must be the county in which he has last studied, or, if he has not studied in an office, the county in which he resides, stating that the candidate has filed an application, accompanied by a certificate of good moral character signed by two members of the bar of the state of at least five years' standing, on or before May 1st

for the June examination, and on or before December 1st for the December examination, and that it was approved by the bar of the county. The list of subjects to be contained in the test is left to the discretion of the committee, consisting of 15 members of the bar, of which one or more shall be judges of the superior court, and the rest attorneys residing in this state, but such test shall include questions upon the Law of Pleading, Practice, and Evidence, Constitutional Law, the Law of Real and Personal Property, Contracts, Torts, Equity, Criminal Law, Wills and Administration, Corporations, Partnership, Negotiable Paper, Agency, Bailments, and Domestic Relations. A fee of \$10 shall accompany the application, and in case of success in the test another fee of \$5 shall be deposited with the clerk who issues the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys licensed in other states shall be admitted to examination upon satisfactory proof that they have been duly admitted in such state; that they are citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, and of good moral character; that they have filed with the clerk of the superior court in the county in which they reside notice of intention to apply; and that such application has been approved by the bar of the county. If one such has practiced for three years before the bar of another state, he shall be admitted without examination upon proof of the general qualifications required of other applicants.

Miscellaneous.

It shall be the duty of every attorney in this state who takes a pupil for instruction to register the name and the date of the beginning of study of such pupil, and the computation of the term of study shall commence with such registration.

Examinations are held at 10 a. m. in the Supreme Court room at Hartford on the Friday after Christmas (if this or the following day is New Years, then the second day before New Years), and at New Haven on the third Thursday before the

last Monday of June at the Yale Law School Building, at the same hour.

Source of Rules.

Gen. St. 1902, §§ 458, 459, 4795; Rules Super. Ct. Feb. 15, 1905, as amended June, 1906.

CONNECTICUT DECISIONS.

1785 to 1907.

A complete set of Connecticut Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Kirby, 1 vol.

Root, 2 vols.

Day, 5 vols.

Connecticut, 78 vols.

The Atlantic Reporter, 65 vols., contains all decisions from and including vol. 53 Conn., and also all decisions for the past 22 years for Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. It contains, also, hundreds of decisions omitted from the State Reports. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will be pleased to furnish specific information and prices on application.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Delaware.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate shall be a resident of this state and of the county in which he is registered, 18 years of age before registration, and of good moral character.

General Education.

He shall pass an examination in Latin, higher mathematics, and English and American history, before the board of examiners, previous to his commencement of the study of law, and the certificate of the board must be approved by a resident judge of the county before he can be registered as a student.

Term of Study.

A preliminary term of study of three years in the office of a practicing attorney of ten years' standing shall be pursued before the examination.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

The test of legal qualifications shall be such as the board of examiners may decide upon. The oath prescribed by law shall follow, if the general qualifications before mentioned have been fulfilled.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held on Thursdays, commencing three weeks before the February, May, and November terms, and applications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Examiners at Wilmington.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1874, c. 92, § 6; Id. c. 24, § 4; 13 Del. Laws, c. 117, § 3; Rules of Board of Examiners.

DELAWARE DECISIONS.

1814 to 1907.

A complete set of Delaware Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Harrington, 5 vols.

Houston, 9 vols.

Marvel, 2 vols.

Pennewill, 4 vols.

Delaware Chancery, 7 vols.

Houston's Criminal, 1 vol.

Delaware Reports are partly out of print, and are scarce and expensive. The Atlantic Reporter, 65 vols., contains all decisions in Houston, vols. 7 to 9, Marvel, 2 vols., Pennewill, 4 vols., Delaware Chancery, vols. 6 and 7, and also all decisions for the past 22 years from Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will furnish full information and price on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

District of Columbia.

Character.

No applicant shall be admitted to examination for admission to the Supreme Court until he shall have offered proof of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Satisfactory proof shall also be presented that the candidate has studied law under the direction of a competent attorney for at least three years, provided that diligent study in a law school shall, to the extent thereof, be computed as a part thereof, and an academic year in such school shall be considered a year within the meaning of the rule.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Applications shall be made in writing to the court, and shall contain the name, age, and residence of the candidate, the time and place of preliminary study, and duration of the same, and the law books he has read. A fee of \$5 shall accompany each application, which fee shall entitle the candidate to a second examination, if he fails in the first; but, if the board favors admission, the oath is administered and license given.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

The petition of one admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of the United States, or of a state or territory, shall state the name of the court granting such license, the time of admission, and when and where and for what period he studied law. If now a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia, one admitted in another jurisdiction may be admitted here without examination, in the discretion of the court, if proof of good morals is given and a like courtesy is extended in that jurisdiction to attorneys of this District.

Miscellaneous.

To entitle a candidate to admission to the Court of Appeals, he shall offer satisfactory proof of former admission to the Su-

preme Court of the United States, or to the highest court of one of the United States, or to the Supreme Court of this District, and also proof of good standing in that court, and shall pay to the clerk issuing the license a fee of \$5.

Examinations are held in June and November, and applications should be addressed to the court in general term, care of the clerk of the court.

Source of Rules.

Rules Sup. Ct. Oct. 31, 1899; Rules Ct. of App.

Florida.

Age—Character.

Before admission to practice will be granted in this state, the applicant shall offer satisfactory evidence to the judge of the circuit court to whom he applies that he is 21 years of age and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

If the foregoing general qualifications are sufficient, the candidate shall enter upon an examination of legal qualifications before the judge of the circuit court and at least two members of the bar, to be selected by said judge, and shall receive from them, if his examination has been favorable, a certificate and license to practice in the circuit and inferior courts of the state. Such examination shall be held in open court, at some regular or special term of said court. This certificate shall be recorded by the clerk of the court at the expense of the candidate. The prescribed oath shall follow.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys admitted to practice in one of the Circuit Courts of the United States, or in a Supreme Court of one of the United States, shall be admitted to practice in the circuit courts of this state upon tendering the license or certificate of his admission to practice in said courts.

Admission on Diploma.

Any graduate of the law department of the John B. Stetson University, who has taken the full prescribed course therein of not less than two years, may be admitted to practice in all the courts of this state without examination, upon the production of a diploma issued by the board of trustees of said university, and satisfactory evidence that he is 21 years of age and of good moral character. Prescribed oath shall be taken.

Admission to Practice in the Supreme Court.

Any attorney producing satisfactory evidence of having been admitted to practice in some circuit court of this state, or in one of the Circuit Courts of the United States, or in the Supreme Court of one of the United States, and that he sustains a fair private and professional character, may be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court upon taking the prescribed oath.

Source of Rules.

Gen. St. 1906, §§ 1348-1350; Rules Sup. Ct. adopted March 2, 1905.

FLORIDA DECISIONS.

1846 to 1907.

A complete set of Florida Reports (down to 1907) consists of 50 vols. All decisions in Florida, vols. 23 to 50, and many other decisions not yet published in the State Reports, are reported in full in the Southern Reporter, 43 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 20 years of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. Write us for price and detailed information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Georgia.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

For the purpose of admission, the candidate shall file with a judge of the superior court his petition in writing, stating that he is a citizen of the state and of good moral character. The age of the candidate is immaterial.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

By this same petition, applicant shall show by the certificate of two attorneys of the court that he has studied at least one standard work on each of the subjects he is to be examined upon, which test shall embrace questions on the principles of the common and statute law of England of force in this state, the law of pleading and evidence, the principles of equity and equity pleading and practice, the Revised Code of this state, the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and the rules of practice in the superior courts. The questions of such examination are prepared by the state board of examiners, three in number, appointed by the Supreme Court, and sent on request to the judge of the superior court. In order to be entitled to admission, applicant shall satisfactorily answer what is equivalent in value to 70 per cent. of the questions propounded. A fee of \$15 shall accompany each application, and another fee of \$5 shall be paid the clerk issuing the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys admitted to practice in other states, where attorneys from this state are admitted without examination, shall be permitted to practice here upon proof of such previous license and good moral character. Such attorneys at law of any state are not thus permitted to practice law in this state, unless those of this state are likewise permitted to practice law in their courts.

Admission on Diploma.

Graduates of the Law Department of the State University, of the Law School of Mercer University, of the Law Department of Emory College, and of the Atlanta Law School are not required to pass the examination, but shall be admitted upon presentation of diploma.

Miscellaneous.

Aliens who have been residents of this state for two years, and who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, shall be eligible to admission. Attorneys who have been licensed in the superior courts shall be admitted to the Supreme Court upon certificate of two attorneys of that court in good standing, that such applicants are of good moral and professional character.

Examinations are held on Wednesdays after the second Mondays of June and December at places to be designated by the judge of the superior court. Application must be sent to the judge at least ten days before the day of examination. All inquiries for information in regard to admission to the bar should be addressed to Hon. Joseph A. Lamar, Chairman Board of Examiners, Augusta, Ga.*

Source of Rules.

Civ. Code 1895, §§ 4397-4412; Acts Dec. 18, 1897, amended; Acts Dec. 19, 1898; Rules Sup. Ct. (26 S. E. vi; 33 S. E. v.-vii).

*Note.—The above are the rules as in force April, 1907. At present there are some changes pending in the rules, which have not been determined upon. Inquiries in regard to the pending changes, should be addressed to Hon. Joseph A. Lamar, Chairman Board of Examiners, Augusta, Ga.

GEORGIA DECISIONS.

1805 to 1907.

A complete set of Georgia Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

T. U. P. Charlton, 1 vol.

R. M. Charlton, 1 vol.

Dudley, 1 vol.

Georgia Decisions, 1 vol.

Georgia Reports, 125 vols.

Georgia Reports are largely out of print and expensive. All Georgia decisions, from and including vol. 78, are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 55 vols., together with all decisions for the past 20 years from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. Cross-citation tables make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will be pleased to furnish prices and full information on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Hawaii.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Each applicant for admission in this territory shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court an application in writing, setting forth his name, age, nationality, last place of residence, and the character and term of his study.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Sufficient certificates of applicant's good moral character, and, if he is a member of the bar of any other court, the certificate of admission to such bar, shall accompany the application. Power to examine candidates for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court is vested solely in the Supreme Court. No applicant who is not a member of the bar of the highest court of some other state, territory, or country, will be admitted or examined for admission to practice in the Supreme Court, unless, as a part of his preparation, he shall have studied diligently at least two years in a law school or the office of a competent attorney, or partly in one and partly in the other. No person not a citizen of the United States will be admitted unless he shall have bona fide declared his intention to become a citizen in the manner required by law. No applicant whose application has been denied shall apply again for admission within one year.

Attorneys in District Courts.

The Supreme Court and the several circuit courts shall have power to admit as practitioners such persons, being Hawaiian citizens of good moral character, as said courts may find qualified. Prescribed oath will be administered. License thus granted shall extend over a term of two years, and shall be valid in all the judicial circuits of the territory. A fee of \$5 will

be paid for the first license, and a fee of \$2 for each renewal thereof.

Source of Rules.

Civ. Laws 1897, c. 84; Rev. Laws 1905, c. 116; Sup. Ct. Rule 16, in force March 21, 1906 (17 Hawaii, 655).

HAWAIIAN DECISIONS.

1847-1907.

A complete set of Hawaiian Reports (down to 1906) consists of 17 vols. There are also 2 vols. of reports of the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii, and a Digest covering vols. 1-14 Hawaiian Reports. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Idaho.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Any citizen, or person who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who is a resident of this state, of the age of 21 years, and of good moral character, shall be eligible to admission as attorney and counselor in all the courts of the state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Besides fulfilling the general qualifications, the applicant shall prove satisfactorily that he purposes following the profession of law, and shall then undergo an examination in writing by the judges of the Supreme Court, provided, that the district courts may admit to their own and to the inferior courts upon like testimonials and examination. A fee of \$25 shall be paid to the State Treasurer, and a fee of \$2 to the clerk issuing the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Application by an attorney of the highest court of another state shall be made in person and by written petition, stating the fact of former admission and of good standing before that court at the time of application. The court, in its discretion, may dispense with the examination.

Miscellaneous.

In the application shall be offered a certificate of two reputable lawyers engaged in practice, containing statements of the candidate's preliminary training, the time he has spent upon the study of law, the books he has read, and any other appropriate acquirements he may have attained. Examinations are held the first Saturday of each term, and applications must be filed with the clerk before these days. Terms are held at Boise City on first Monday of February, first Monday of May, and third

Monday of November, and at Lewiston on third Monday of March and fifth Monday of September.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1887, §§ 3990-3994; Sup. Ct. Rules.

IDAHO DECISIONS.

1866 to 1907.

A complete set of Idaho Reports (down to 1907) consists of 11 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 88 vols., contains all Idaho decisions from and including vol. 2 (1881), and all decisions for the last 24 years of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Owing to the limited quantity of local precedents, it is necessary to go to other states for case-law authorities, and the Pacific is usually regarded as indispensable.

The Idaho Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are therefore followed closely by the Idaho courts. The Pacific Reporter contains nearly 70 per cent. of all the decisions as reported in the California Reports and, in addition, upward of 1,800 decisions omitted from the State Reports, and only published in the Reporter. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find cases, even if cited to the State Reports only. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Illinois.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Every applicant for admission shall present to the board of examiners his affidavit, or that of some other reputable citizen for him, that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state, and 21 years of age; also, a transcript of record from a court of record of this state showing that the petitioner is of good moral character, which transcript shall show that at least two reputable attorneys of such court of record appeared before said court and testified that applicant was a person of good moral character.

General Education.

Before entering upon the examination, the petitioner shall offer proof of a preliminary education, other than legal, equal to that required to obtain a diploma in a high school in this state.

Term of Study.

Every applicant, except those who apply for admission by virtue of admission in another state or foreign country, shall offer satisfactory proof that he has pursued for the period of three years, during at least 36 weeks in each year, a course of law studies covering the subjects below enumerated, naming the books read, and that such law studies have been pursued in some reputable law school or under the tuition of one or more licensed lawyers; a portion of the time under either system, the remainder under the other, being allowable.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The test, written in whole or in part, shall be as nearly as possible uniform throughout the state, and shall consist of questions upon the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Personal Rights, Torts, Contracts, Evidence, Common-Law and Equity Pleading, Partnerships, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments,

Principal and Agent, Principal and Surety, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity Jurisprudence, Criminal Law, and upon the Principles of the Constitutions of the State of the United States, and Legal Ethics. If the applicant has fulfilled the general qualifications and satisfactorily passed the examination, the board shall report that state of facts to the Supreme Court, and a license shall be granted upon avowal by the applicant of the oath prescribed by law. In case of failure in the examination, the applicant shall not be admitted to another test until at least one examination has intervened after such rejection, and shall file with the board proof that he has studied law during the intervening time subsequent to the prior examination.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys from other states shall be admitted in this state, exempt from the written examination by the board, by presenting their license from said state, and proof that in the state in which the license was issued the requirements for admission, when they were admitted, were equal to those prescribed in this state, or that they have practiced five full years in courts of record under their license, and shall offer proof, too, of their general qualifications, as required of applicants of this state.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held at Ottawa on last Tuesday of February, at Chicago on fourth Tuesday of June, at Springfield on first Tuesday of October, and at Mt. Vernon on first Tuesday of December—all at 9 o'clock a. m. Applications, on printed forms prescribed by the Board of Examiners, must be filed with the Secretary, N. W. Branson, Petersburg, Ill., at least three weeks before the meeting of the board at which the applicant desires to be examined, and must be accompanied by all the proofs required by the rules of the Supreme Court and the Board of Examiners. A fee of \$10 shall accompany each application. No person shall be refused a license to practice on account of sex.

Source of Rules.

Hurd's Rev. St. 1905, c. 13, §§ 1-4; Sup. Ct. Rules, § 39 (68 N. E. x-xi); Rules, Regulations, and Forms adopted by the State Board of Law Examiners, January 12, 1898.

ILLINOIS DECISIONS.

1819 to 1907.

A complete set of Illinois Reports (down to 1907) consists of 222 vols. All decisions from and including vol. 114 are reported in the Northeastern Reporter, 80 vols., together with all decisions for the last 22 years from Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. The set is sold for a small part of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Indeed, it costs more to keep up the Illinois Reports alone than it does to continue the Northeastern Reporter. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited.

The Northeastern Reporter, containing, as it does, all the current decisions of the states in which the great commercial centers of the country are located, is considered the best set of reports on commercial law and kindred topics extant.

The Illinois Appellate Court Reports, of which there are now 122 vols. (1877-1907), cover the decisions of inferior courts of appellate jurisdiction and are published in Illinois. We will furnish full information and prices on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Indiana.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Every voter of the state, of good moral character, shall be entitled to practice.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

Owing to the constitutional provision, the court is limited in its power to regulate admissions. The examinations are usually oral and of brief duration. No examination as to legal attainments can be made over the objection of the applicant.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

The court shall permit attorneys from other states to practice in this state during the continuance of the term in which application was made

Miscellaneous.

The Supreme Court has decided (134 Ind. 665, 34 N. E. 641) that the provisions of the Constitution which declare that persons of good moral character, being voters, shall be admitted to practice law, do not prohibit the admission of women to practice.

Source of Rules.

Constitution, art. 7, § 21; Burns' Ann. St. 1901, §§ 181, 974, 976.

INDIANA DECISIONS.

1817 to 1907.

A complete set of Indiana Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Blackford, 8 vols.

Indiana, 165 vols., 1820-1907.

Indiana Appellate, 36 vols., 1890-1907.

The Northeastern Reporter, 80 vols., contains all decisions of Indiana from and including vol. 102, and all of the Indiana appellate court decisions. The set also contains all decisions for the last 22 years from Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. The Northeastern is, moreover, the best set of reports for a commercial and corporation practice, as it contains the decisions from the states in which are located the great commercial centers of the country. Write us for full information and price.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Indian Territory.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

An applicant for admission to practice shall produce, by sworn petition, satisfactory proof that he is a citizen, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

All applicants shall be examined in open court in those branches and in the manner chosen by the court. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States shall be administered and the candidate licensed upon payment of the fee of \$2.50.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any one (including women) holding license to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States or in the Supreme Court of any state or territory or in any of the district courts of the Indian Territory, may be admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals of this territory, on motion, and exhibition of such license.

Miscellaneous.

The statutes of Arkansas relating to the admission of attorneys were adopted as the law of this territory. Applications must be filed with the clerk of the district court. Examinations are usually held the first day of each term.

Source of Rules.

St. Ark. 1893, §§ 422-424; Ind. T. St. 1899, §§ 417-421, 4214; Rules Ct. App. June 15, 1906.

INDIAN TERRITORY DECISIONS.

1896 to 1907.

There have been issued only 5 volumes of Indian Territory Reports, and this by private enterprise. The only medium for

obtaining all the Indian Territory decisions is the Southwestern Reporter, 100 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 21 years from Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The Indian Territory Code was adapted from that of Arkansas, and the courts follow the Arkansas decisions closely. The Southwestern is an absolute necessity for the lawyer in the Indian Territory. Write for full information and prices.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Iowa.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In this state the applicant for admission shall be an inhabitant of the state, of the age of 21, and of good moral character. The latter fact must be certified by the district judge or clerk of county court.

General Education.

He shall have acquired a preliminary education, other than legal, equivalent to that involved in the completion of a high-school course of at least three years' duration.

Term of Study.

He shall have pursued diligently a course of study in the office of a practicing attorney or in a reputable law school for a term of three years, or partly in such office and partly in such law school.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The Attorney General, with five members of the bar from this state, appointed by the court, shall constitute the Board of Examiners, who shall test the applicants as to their legal qualifications by propounding to them at least fifty questions, to be answered in writing, and as many more as they may see fit, to be answered orally. No person shall be recommended for admission who does not receive a marking of at least 75 per cent. on a basis of 100 per cent. for the entire examination. Before undertaking the examination the candidate shall pay to the clerk the sum of \$5, and after the examination, if successful, he shall take the prescribed oath. If unsuccessful he shall be precluded from again entering upon the examinations for three months from the time of failure.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person, becoming a resident of this state after admission in another state while a resident thereof, may be licensed here, exempt from the examination or proof of the required term of study, if his other qualifications are satisfactory to the court, and he has practiced in such other state for one year after his admission.

Miscellaneous.

Students in the Law Department of the State University who are recommended for graduation by the faculty, provided the three-years course of study has been pursued, one year at least in such Law School, may be examined at the University by the commission and admitted without further test. Examinations are held at Des Moines on first Tuesday in October and Tuesday before first Thursday in June, and at the University at Iowa City Thursday before annual commencement. Applications must be filed with clerk ten days before commencement of term at which examination is to be taken.

Source of Rules.

Ann. Code 1897, §§ 309-315; Act April 16, 1901; Rules Sup. Ct. Jan. 1, 1904; Rules of Board of Examiners, Aug. 28, 1901 (87 N. W. v).

IOWA DECISIONS.

1839 to 1907.

A complete set of Iowa Reports (down to 1907) consists of:
Morris, 1 vol.
G. Greene, 4 vols.
Iowa, 130 vols.

All the decisions of Iowa subsequent to vol. 50 are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 111 vols., together with all decisions for the last 28 years, from Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and all the decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. Cross-citation tables make the cases perfectly available, however cited. The cost of the set is less than one-fifth the cost of the corresponding State Reports.

The Northwestern is generally regarded by the Iowa lawyer as indispensable. As one of the well-known attorneys and statesmen puts it: "We would as soon think of keeping house without a cook stove as to try and practice law without the Northwestern." Write us for full description and price.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Kansas.

Citizenship—Character.

The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, and must file with the secretary of the Board of Examiners a certificate as to his moral character, signed by a judge of the district or common pleas court and three members of the bar of the county in which he resides.

Preliminary Education—Term of Study.

A preliminary education equivalent to a standard high school course of four years is required. Applicant must have studied three years in the office of a practicing attorney, or be a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Kansas, or some other law school requiring a similar term of study.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The applicant's petition, in his own handwriting and verified by his affidavit, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, and must state his full name, residence, place and date of birth, and, if foreign born, the facts showing that he is a citizen of the United States; also his occupation and residence during the preceding five years. If a graduate of a law school, it must give the name and location of the school and date of graduation, or, if not a law school graduate, must state petitioner's general education, exclusive of legal study, with whom law studies were pursued, and the books read. The examination shall be held in open court, and shall be oral or in writing, or partly one and partly the other, in the discretion of the board, and shall cover the following subjects: Elementary Law, Roman Law, Persons, Property, Constitutional History and Law, International Law, Conflict of Laws, Equity, Equity Pleading and Practice, Contracts, Evidence, Real Property, Mortgages, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Sales, Bailments, Partnership, Corporations, Carriers, Municipal Corporations, Torts, Wills and Administration, Insurance, Extraordinary Legal

Remedies, Provisional Remedies under Kansas Statutes, Domestic Relations, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, Common Law, Pleading, Federal Practice, Kansas Code Pleading and Practice, Legal Ethics, etc.

A fee of \$25 shall accompany the application, which fee will be returned in the event of failure. In case applicant fails to pass, he shall be allowed to file a subsequent application only upon the written consent of at least three members of the board.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

All applicants who shall be otherwise qualified, and who have been admitted to practice in the highest court of another jurisdiction, and have practiced there continuously for a period of three years or more, and continued to practice there or elsewhere up to the time of making application here, shall constitute a class and be examined separately, in such manner as the board may determine. Their petition must state the time and place of admission to practice, and the place or places in which they have practiced, with the time of practice in each case; also whether disbarment proceedings have ever been begun against the applicant, and the result.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held at Topeka, in the Supreme Court room, on the third Mondays of January and June. Petitions, accompanied by the required fee, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Topeka, at least 30 days before the examination, and diplomas and all other credentials and papers required by the rules must be filed with the secretary of the board, Mr. L. H. Perkins, Lawrence, Kan., at least three weeks before the first day of the examination.

Any person admitted to practice in the district and inferior courts of this state prior to June 1, 1903, will be admitted to practice in this court on motion; and any practicing attorney of any state or territory, having professional business in this court, may be admitted for the time and purpose of such business upon taking the prescribed oath. Each attorney resident

in Kansas, upon being admitted under this rule, shall pay \$3 to the clerk.

Source of Rules.

Gen. St. 1905, §§ 395-398; Laws 1905, c. 67; Sup. Ct. Rules 25-28; Rules Board of Examiners.

KANSAS DECISIONS.

1858 to 1907.

A complete set of Kansas Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Kansas, 72 vols., 1862-1907.

Kansas Appeals, 10 vols., 1895-1903.

All decisions of Kansas, from and including vol. 30, and all Kansas Appellate decisions, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 88 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 24 years from California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells for less than one-fourth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. We will be pleased to furnish detailed information and price on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Kentucky.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The applicant shall be 21 years of age, and shall file with his petition the certificate of the county court of the county in which he resides, stating that he is a person of honesty, probity, and good demeanor.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

After receipt of the certificate of the county court, the candidate shall, at least ten days before the beginning of the next regular term, file with the clerk of the circuit court of any county in a circuit court district in which the applicant does not reside, a written application for a license, addressed to the judge and accompanied by the certificate above referred to. The examination shall be set for some day of the current term. Each applicant shall be examined by the circuit judge and at least two lawyers in Equity Jurisprudence, Common Law, Constitutional Law, both Federal and State, Criminal Law, Torts, Real Property, Contracts, Pleading, Evidence, Negotiable Instruments, and Public and Private Corporations. If a general average of 75 per cent. is received, the license shall be issued upon the payment of the regular fees to the clerk. This license entitles the holder to practice in all of the courts of the state.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Under Acts 1902, p. 45, §§ 1-9, attorneys from other jurisdictions are not admitted without examination on presentation of certificate, as heretofore, but must comply with the same rules as are prescribed for applicants residing in the state. This act, however, does not prevent a nonresident attorney in good standing from appearing and practicing in a case in which he may be employed. Such attorneys may be admitted to practice for the time and purpose of such case by appearing in, and being introduced to, the court. No oath is administered.

Miscellaneous.

No special license is required to be admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals. It is only necessary that attorneys in good standing, residents of the state, appear in open court and take the oaths prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Source of Rules.

Laws 1902, c. 45, §§ 1-9; Carroll's St. 1903, §§ 97, 98. See Petition of Creste, 98 S. W. 282.

KENTUCKY DECISIONS.

1785 to 1907.

A complete set of Kentucky Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Hughes, 1 vol.
Kentucky Decisions (Sneed), 1 vol.
Hardin, 1 vol.
Bibb, 4 vols.
Marshall (A. K.), 3 vols.
Littell, 5 vols.
Littell's Select Cases, 1 vol.
Monroe (T. B.), 7 vols.
Marshall (J. J.), 7 vols.
Dana, 9 vols.
Monroe (Ben.), 18 vols.
Metcalf, 4 vols.
Duvall, 2 vols.
Bush, 14 vols.
Kentucky, vols. 78 to 119.

These by no means represent all of the Kentucky decisions, however. The Southwestern Reporter, 100 vols., contains, in addition to all of the decisions in Kentucky Reports, vols. 85

to 119, several thousand decisions handed down during the period covered by these reports, and which, by the system of selection in vogue, have not been, and will not be, published in the State Reports. In addition to these, there are upward of 2,000 Kentucky decisions in the Southwestern, which have been handed down subsequent to the decisions reported in vol. 119, Kentucky, and considerably less than one-third of these are marked "To be officially reported." To have all of the decisions of one's own state is an absolute necessity; hence the general use of the Southwestern Reporter in Kentucky.

In addition to the Kentucky decisions, the set contains all decisions for the last 21 years from Arkansas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write us for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Louisiana.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The court shall require of the candidate for admission evidence of citizenship of the state and the other qualifications of a voter (with the exception of that of residence) and proof of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Another requisite shall be a term of study of law of at least two years' duration.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application shall be made to the clerk, and referred by him to the court, and passed upon by the court through the committee of examiners, who shall test each applicant separately upon the subjects of Story on the Constitution, Vattel's Law of Nations or Wheaton's Elements of International Law, the History of the Civil Law in Louisiana, the Louisiana Civil Code, the Code of Practice, statutes of the state of a general nature, the Institutes of Justinian, Domat's Civil Law or some satisfactory equivalent for Domat, Pothier's Treatise on Obligations, Blackstone's Commentaries (fourth book), Kent's Commentaries, Smith on Mercantile Law, Wood on Insurance, Story or Parsons on Notes, Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, Greenleaf, Starkie, or Phillips on Evidence, Russell on Crimes, Bishop on Criminal Procedure, and the Jurisprudence of Louisiana as settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court. The

candidate must have a knowledge of the history and jurisdiction of the federal courts, and to that end must be read in Foster's Federal Practice, Story's or Daniel's Equity Jurisprudence, Parsons' or Benedict's Maritime Law or Conkling's Admiralty, Wharton's Conflict of Laws, and Dillon on Municipal Corporations. On the production of a certificate from the committee that the candidate has been examined by them upon the above works, and that he, in their opinion, is qualified for admission to the bar, the court will admit him to a public examination, and, if such examination is satisfactory, a license will be granted and the prescribed oath administered. A fee of \$10 shall be paid to the clerk issuing the license. Applicants who have been rejected shall not be re-examined or admitted to practice for six months after such rejection, and a new application and certificate of competency from the committee shall be required in such cases.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A license shall be granted an applicant upon production of a permit to practice in another state and evidence of good character and qualification of legal abilities as shown by an examination in open court, before one of the justices of the Supreme Court or two judges of the district court.

Admission on Diploma.

Presentation of a diploma from the Law Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana shall entitle the recipient to a license upon proof of good moral character, and a diploma from a law school of another state shall admit to the test of the Supreme Court of the state acting as a board of examiners, and ultimately to a license, if the examination is satisfactory and applicant has proof of good moral character.

Miscellaneous.

Under Acts 1894, p. 157, women who have graduated from a law school in this state are entitled to admission to practice.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Laws 1904, §§ 111-115, 756, and page 1843; Sup. Ct. Rules (20 South. v; 21 South. xi, xii; 23 South. v, vi; 26 South. vii).

LOUISIANA DECISIONS.

1809 to 1907.

A complete set of Louisiana Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

- Martin, 12 vols.
- Martin (N. S.) 8 vols.
- Louisiana, 19 vols.
- Robinson, 12 vols.
- Louisiana Annuals, 52 vols.
- Louisiana Reports, vols. 104 to 116.
- Manning's Unrep. Cas.

The early volumes of the Louisiana Reports, however, have long been out of print, and are very scarce and expensive. This situation has worked the greatest inconvenience to the bench and bar for years past, and, in recognition of the general demand for a new and complete edition of these Reports, we have undertaken the publication of a complete and annotated Reprint of the Louisiana Reports, to cover the following volumes: Martin (O. S.) 1-12; Martin (N. S.) 1-8; Louisiana, 19 vols.; Robinson, 12 vols.; Louisiana Annual, vols. 1-48; Manning's Unreported Cases—a total of 100 original volumes, to be bound in 55 books, beginning with vol. 48 La. Ann. and working backward. Everything in the original Reports, including the paging, will be preserved. Full annotations will be added, showing where each case has been subsequently cited by the Louisiana Supreme Court, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing disposition of

each case that has gone to the Supreme Court of the United States. Annotations to the Century Digest will also be made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Century Digest where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. References to the annotations in the American Decisions and American Reports will also be added. This Reprint will be sold in complete sets only. Books 55, 54, and 53, are now issued, covering vols. 46, 47, and 48 Louisiana Annual. Detailed information regarding this Reprint will be sent on request.

The Southern Reporter, 43 vols., contains all decisions in Louisiana Annuals, 38 to 52, and Louisiana Reports, 104 to 117, and, in addition, all decisions for the last 20 years of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. We publish an edition of Louisiana Reports, commencing with the 49th Annual, known as the "N. R. S. Ed." Beginning with vol. 109 our edition became the "official edition." Write us for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Maine.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Among the qualifications requisite for admission to the bar are citizenship and residence in the state, the age of majority, and a good moral character.

Term of Study.

Satisfactory evidence of a three-years course in the study of law, either in the office of a practicing attorney or in a recognized law school, shall be offered to the board of examiners.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fees.

The Board of Examiners is composed of five competent lawyers of the state, appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. The applicant is required to submit to a written examination prepared by said board, also to an oral examination by the board, if deemed necessary, and is required to answer correctly a minimum of 70 per cent. of the questions given him to entitle him to the certificate of the board. The board, however, has power to establish such higher grades of standing as to them may seem proper. A fee, to be fixed by said board, of not more than \$20—which is the sum as fixed by the board—shall accompany the application for examination. Any applicant failing to pass the examination may again apply after six months, by showing to the board that he has diligently pursued the study of the law six months prior to the examination. If such second application is within one year after his first examination, he shall not be required to pay an extra fee for the second examination.

After procuring his certificate from the board, the applicant can then, on motion made in open court, be regularly admitted to practice law in Maine, by any justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any attorney residing within or without the state, who has been a member of the bar of another state, in good standing

and active practice, for at least three years, may be admitted to practice on motion before the Supreme Judicial Court, upon the production of a certificate of admission to practice in the court of last resort of such state or any Circuit Court of the United States, together with a recommendation from one of the judges of such courts.

Miscellaneous.

No definite times for examinations have been set; the court designating days when necessary. The law provides, however, that at least two sessions shall be held each year for the purpose of examining applicants. Applications should be addressed to J. B. Madigan, Secretary Board of Examiners, Houlton, Me. No person shall be denied license to practice on account of sex.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. c. 81, §§ 23-27.

MAINE DECISIONS.

1820 to 1907.

A complete set of Maine Reports (down to 1907) consists of 100 vols. All decisions of Maine subsequent to vol. 77 are reported in full in the Atlantic Reporter, 65 vols., together with all decisions for the last 22 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Atlantic also includes some 2,500 decisions which have not been and will not be published in the State Reports. Over 115 of the omitted cases are from Maine, and can only be found in the Atlantic. Can you afford to be without part of your own state's decisions? The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write us for further information and price.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Maryland.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The laws governing admission to practice provide that the applicant must be 21 years of age, of good moral character, and an actual bona fide resident of the state at the time he applies for admission.

Term of Study.

No one shall be examined who shall not have prepared himself in a law school in any part of the United States, or in the office of a member of the bar of this state, for at least two years.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Applications for admission shall be made by petition to the Court of Appeals, and then referred by the Court of Appeals to the board of examiners, consisting of three members of the bar of at least 10 years' standing, appointed by the Court of Appeals, who shall test the applicants as to their legal qualifications in the manner designated by the uniform system of examination prescribed by the Court of Appeals, which includes the subjects of Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Wills and Administration of Estates, Corporations, Evidence, Equity, Real Property, Personal Property, Criminal Law, Domestic Relations, Pleading and Practice at Law and in Equity (at Common Law and in Maryland), Constitutional Law, International Law, and Legal Ethics. When filing application, a fee of \$25 shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of examiners, which sum shall entitle the candidate to three examinations, and no more.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Members of the bar of any other state or territory within the United States, who for five years after admission have been engaged as practitioners, judges, or teachers of law, shall be admitted, after becoming residents of this state, without examina-

tion, on proof of such former admission and of good moral character, and the payment of the fee of \$25.

Admission on Diploma.

Students who have matriculated in the Law Department of the University of Maryland or the Baltimore University School of Law prior to January 1, 1898, shall be admitted as heretofore upon presentation of diplomas.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held in June and November, notice of the day and place being given by the board. Applications must be filed at least ten days before the times set for the examination.

Women shall be permitted to practice law in this state upon the same conditions and requirements as provided for with reference to men.

Source of Rules.

Pub. Gen. Laws 1904, art. 10, §§ 1-6; Laws 1898, c. 139; Rules of Ct. of App. (44 Atl. v, vi).

MARYLAND DECISIONS.

1658 to 1907.

A complete set of Maryland Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Harris & McHenry, 4 vols.

Harris & Johnson, 7 vols.

Harris & Gill, 2 vols.

Gill & Johnson, 12 vols.

Gill, 9 vols.

Bland's Chancery, 3 vols.

Maryland Chancery, 4 vols.

Maryland, 102 vols.

The Atlantic Reporter, 65 vols., contains all decisions in Maryland, vols. 64 to 102, and upward of 500 decisions which

have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Atlantic. The set also contains all decisions for the last 22 years from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Atlantic Reporter costs but a small fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for price and detailed information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Massachusetts.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

A citizen of the United States, or an alien who has declared intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, whether man or woman, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, may be admitted to the bar, if his legal qualifications are sufficient.

Term of Study—General Education.

Every candidate for admission shall file, either together with his petition or with the chairman or secretary of the Board of Examiners, proof that he is entitled to be examined, together with evidence of his good moral character and the course of study, both general and legal, pursued by him.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition shall be filed with the clerk of the court for the county in which petitioner has studied law, at least five days before the day of the examination, and shall be accompanied by the recommendation of an attorney of the court, stating the moral character of the applicant and the course of study he has pursued; provided, that any person who has studied at a law school connected with a college or university within the state may file his application either in the county in which such law school is established or in the county of Suffolk. Examination shall be in writing, and shall be based upon the following subjects, or some portion thereof: Contracts, Torts, Real Property, Criminal Law, Evidence, Equity, Corporations, Partnership, Mortgages, Suretyship, Agency, Sales, Negotiable Instruments, Bailments, Carriers, Wills, Probate Law, Domestic Relations, Trusts, Pleading, Practice, Constitutional Law, and Bankruptcy. In addition, the applicant should have knowledge of the general principles of common law and of their development, of the important provisions of our statute law, especially

those relating to probate, insolvency, and to practice, of the Constitutions of Massachusetts and of the United States, and the subject of legal ethics.

A fee of \$15 shall accompany each petition, which fee covers all charges. No rejected person shall be reexamined within five months from the prior examination, and a fee of \$10 must be paid on a subsequent petition

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A person admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of another state, of which he was an inhabitant, may be admitted here upon proof of good moral character and professional qualifications, provided that one so admitted in another state who has practiced there for three years may be admitted here exempt from examination in the discretion of the board.

Miscellaneous.

Women shall be granted licenses to practice upon production of the qualifications before enumerated. No person who does not intend to practice as an attorney in this state shall be entitled to examination. Examinations are held in Boston on or about January 1st and July 1st of each year, and concurrently at such other places as the examiners deem necessary. Due notice of the time and place shall be given.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Laws, c. 165, §§ 39-43, as amended by Acts 1904, c. 355; Rules Sup. Jud. Ct., Aug. 1905; Rules Board of Examiners, June 23, 1904.

MASSACHUSETTS DECISIONS.

1804 to 1907.

A complete set of Massachusetts Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Massachusetts, 17 vols.

Pickering, 24 vols.

Metcalf, 13 vols.

Cushing, 12 vols.

Gray, 16 vols.

Allen, 14 vols.

Massachusetts, vols. 97 to 191.

The Northeastern Reporter, 80 vols., contains all decisions in Massachusetts, vols. 139 to 191 and all decisions for the last 22 years of Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Ohio. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Northeastern Reporter, containing, as it does, all current decisions of the states in which the great commercial centers are located, is considered the best set of commercial and corporation reports extant. We will supply full information and prices on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Michigan.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Every person who is a resident and a citizen of the United States of full age and of good moral character (which last shall be certified to by at least two members of the bar of this state in good standing, and by the judge of the circuit in which applicant resides, if applicant is known to such judge) shall be admitted to the bar of this state upon presentation of a certificate of approval from the board of examiners.

Preliminary Education—Term of Study.

The board of examiners will regard applicants who have received bachelor's degrees from any reputable college or university as having the requisite general educational qualifications for admission to the bar. A similar presumption will be made in favor of all graduates of normal or high schools in the state of Michigan, or other reputable institutions of a similar character, also any person possessing a teacher's certificate issued by any board of school examiners in the state of Michigan for the first grade, or higher. In the absence of any of the above evidence, applicants will be examined, before taking the legal examination, in the subjects of arithmetic, grammar, elementary algebra, general American and English history, civil government, composition and rhetoric, and English literature.

In filing an application, the petitioner shall satisfy the board that he has diligently pursued the study of law for three years.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The board of examiners is composed of five competent lawyers of the state, appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Supreme Court. The examination shall be partly written and partly oral, and shall include the following subjects: Administration of Estates, including Wills; Agency, Bailments and Carriers, Bills and Notes, Common Law, Contracts, Con-

stitutional Law, Corporations, both Public and Private, Criminal Law and Procedure, Damages, Domestic Relations, Equity Jurisprudence and Procedure, Evidence, Insurance, Mortgages, Real and Personal, Partnership, Pleading and Practice at Common Law and under the Michigan Laws, Personal Property, Real Property, including Landlord and Tenant; Fixtures and Easements, Torts, Legal Ethics, Trusts, Michigan Statute Law, International Law, Suretyship, Fraud, Jurisdiction and Practice of the United States Courts, and any other subjects that the board of examiners may choose to add. A minimum of 70 per cent. shall be required for qualification. Each petition shall be accompanied by a fee of \$10, which shall entitle the candidate to a second attempt, if the first is unfavorable. The second test can only be taken, however, six months or more after the failure, and the application in such case must state that that length of time has been spent diligently in the study of law.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

When an applicant shall furnish a certificate to practice in a court of last resort of another state, or in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, together with the recommendation of a judge of that court, the Supreme Court, in its discretion, may grant a license on motion of an attorney of said court.

Admission on Diploma.

One graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan or the Detroit College of Law shall be admitted to practice on presentation of diploma and avowal of the prescribed oath.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held at Lansing at least twice a year, usually on the second Wednesday of the October and April terms of the Supreme Court. Applications, on blank forms which may be obtained of the secretary, must be filed with the secretary at

least 10 days prior to the examination. The present secretary is W. W. Hyde, Grand Rapids, Mich.

No person shall be denied admission on account of sex.

Source of Rules.

Comp. Laws 1897, §§ 1119-1121, 1123, 1124; Rules Board of Examiners.

MICHIGAN DECISIONS.

1836 to 1907.

A complete set of Michigan Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Harrington, 1 vol.

Walker, 1 vol.

Douglas, 2 vols.

Michigan, 144 vols.

The Northwestern Reporter, 111 vols., contains all decisions of Michigan subsequent to vol. 40. This represents 75 per cent. of all the decisions of the state, and includes a large number of decisions which have not as yet been published in the State Reports. It also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and all the decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at less than 20 per cent. of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for full information and prices.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Minnesota.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In this state the rules of the Supreme Court require that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, a citizen and resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

General Education.

Applicants, other than those exempt from test before the board of examiners, shall satisfactorily prove to the board that they have passed examination in one year's Latin, English history, American history, English composition and rhetoric, and the common school branches before being admitted to the bar examination.

Term of Study.

A person who shall have studied law for three years, within the five years preceding his application, either in a law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or in both, provided at least six months was spent in the office of a practicing attorney in this state, shall be eligible to the bar examination. If for at least six months the candidate has pursued his studies as prescribed, the board may, in its discretion, accept in lieu of the remainder of the time required to be passed in a law office or school an equivalent period of study, irrespective of the manner or place in which it was spent.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition for examination shall be filed with the board, and shall contain statements regarding applicant's name, age, and occupation, if any; his present residence, how long he has resided in this state, and his place of residence during the preceding three years; the course or nature of his general education, in what educational institution it was pursued, and the time spent therein. All applicants, except attorneys of five

years' standing, shall also state in their affidavit where and during what time they have studied law, in what school, if any, and for what period of time, the name and place of residence of every attorney in this state and elsewhere in whose office they have studied, and the period of study in such office.

The branches of general education upon which the petitioner shall be examined are left to the discretion of the board, but such examination shall include: The law of Real Property, including Mortgages and other liens on Real Property and Conveyances, Trusts, Taxation, Equity Jurisprudence, Minnesota Statute Law, Code Pleading and Practice, Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, Criminal Law, Evidence, Corporation Law, including both Private and Municipal Corporations, Contracts, including Sales, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Landlord and Tenant, Partnership, Agency, Suretyship, Frauds, Damages, Chattel Mortgages and other liens on Personal Property; Torts, including Negligence, Domestic Relations, Executors and Administrators, Wills, and Legal Ethics. In connection with the foregoing topics a knowledge of the common law as affected by Minnesota statute law will be required. A general average of 75 per cent. shall be required for qualification. A candidate having obtained a standing of not less than 60 per cent. in any of the subjects shall be entitled to re-examination on those subjects wherein he failed to receive a standing of 75 per cent.; but if a candidate's marks are less than 60 per cent. on each of six or more subjects, or less than 75 per cent. on each of thirteen or more subjects, he shall be re-examined in all subjects. If the test is favorable, the board shall so signify, and the oath of office shall be administered and license granted. With the petition for examination, a fee of \$15 shall be deposited.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys of five years' standing from any other state or territory, or from the District of Columbia, may, in the discre-

tion of the board, be admitted without examination, further than of the papers presented by them, upon making application to the board, showing their admission and good standing in such former state, and good moral character, and upon payment of a fee of \$15. Such applications may be acted upon by the board at any time, without waiting for a regular meeting. Any attorney of less than five years standing from any other state or territory, or from the District of Columbia, who has studied law, either in a law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or both, for a period of not less than three years, six months of which period shall have been spent in study in the office of a practicing attorney in this state, may be examined by said board as prescribed.

Admission on Diploma.

The foregoing rules do not apply to graduates of the college of Law of the State University, The St. Paul College of Law, or of any law school in the state which has the certificate of the Supreme Court approving the course of study, faculty, etc. Such graduates are admitted, without examination or fee, at any time within two years after graduation, on presentation of diploma.

Miscellaneous.

The examinations shall be held in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winona, Mankato, Duluth, and Fergus Falls, on the following dates: First Tuesday after first Monday in January; first Tuesday in May; first Tuesday in September. Applications, on blank forms which may be procured of the secretary, should be filed with the secretary of the Board, Eli Southworth, Shakopee, Minn., at least three weeks before the examination.

Source of Rules.

Gen. Laws 1893, c. 129; Laws 1899, c. 60; Laws 1901, c. 100; Rev. Laws 1905, c. 35; Rules Board of Examiners, Feb.

17, 1892, and Sept. 7, 1899, as amended June 13, 1901, and May 17, 1904.

MINNESOTA DECISIONS.

1851 to 1907.

A complete set of Minnesota Reports (down to 1907) consists of 98 vols. All decisions in vols. 26 to 98, and many other decisions not yet published in the State Reports, are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 111 vols. These represent more than 70 per cent. of all the Minnesota decisions. The Northwestern also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and all decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Northwestern is in general use, and is cited by both the bench and bar. It contains about 75 per cent. of all Minnesota decisions. Write for full information and prices.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Mississippi.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate for admission in this state shall prove that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application shall be made in writing to the court of chancery for some county in the district of his residence. The chancellor shall in open court propound to the candidate questions upon the subjects of the law of Real Property, Personal Property, Pleading, Evidence, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Chancery and Chancery Pleading, of the statute law of the state, and of the Constitutions of the United States and of the state of Mississippi, and shall refer the written answers to the chancellor of another district of the state, who shall pass upon the same, and shall certify to the chancellor before whom the examination was held his conclusions as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the applicant's legal learning. If such conclusions are favorable, the candidate will be granted a license upon taking the prescribed oath. A fee of \$10 to the state, and usually one of \$5 to the city where he practices, shall be paid by the successful candidate. The dismissal of an application for license to practice shall not bar another application by the same person after the expiration of six months from the date of dismissal.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys from other states shall be admitted in this state upon the same conditions as are imposed upon attorneys of this state by such other states.

Admission on Diploma.

If the candidate be a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Mississippi and of good moral character, he shall be admitted upon presentation of diploma.

Source of Rules.

Code 1906, §§ 202-209, 211.

MISSISSIPPI DECISIONS.

1820 to 1907.

A complete set of Mississippi Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Freeman's Chancery, 1 vol.

Smedes & Marshall's Chancery, 1 vol.

Walker, 1 vol.

Howard, 7 vols.

Smedes & Marshall, 14 vols.

Mississippi, vols. 23 to 87.

Many of the early volumes of the Mississippi Reports, however, have long been out of print, and are very scarce and expensive. This situation has worked the greatest inconvenience to the bench and bar for years past, and, in recognition of the general demand for a new and complete edition of these Reports, we have undertaken the publication of a complete and annotated Reprint of the Mississippi Reports, to cover the following volumes: Freeman's Chancery; Smedes & Marshall's Chancery; Walker (1 Miss.); Howard (2-8 Miss.); Smedes & Marshall (9-22 Miss.); and Mississippi, vols. 23-63—a total of 65 original volumes, to be bound in 31 books, beginning with vol. 63 and working backward. Everything in the original Reports, including the paging, will be preserved. Full annotations will be added, showing where each case has been

subsequently cited by the Mississippi Supreme Court, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing the disposition of each case that has gone to the Supreme Court of the United States. Annotations to the Century Digest will also be made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Century Digest where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. References to the annotations in the American Decisions and American Reports will also be added. This Reprint will be sold in complete sets only. Books 31 and 30 are now published, covering vols. 60 to 63 Mississippi. Detailed information regarding this Reprint will be furnished on request.

The Southern Reporter, 43 vols., contains all Mississippi decisions subsequent to vol. 63, and all decisions for the last 20 years of Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Southern is the only medium through which all of the current Mississippi decisions may be had, and which furnishes them promptly. Write for price and detailed information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Missouri.

Age—Character.

Every applicant for a license to practice shall produce satisfactory evidence that he is 21 years of age, of good moral character, and a resident of the state.

General Education.

Applicant must have acquired a general education equivalent to that obtained through a common or grammar school course of study, and shall possess a fair knowledge of the subjects of history, literature, and civil government.

Examination—Regulation—Scope—Fee.

Written application will be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at least 10 days before the date set for examination, and will be accompanied by a fee of \$10. If satisfied that the requirements in the above paragraphs have been complied with, the Board of Examiners will examine the candidate in open court upon the following subjects: Contracts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Torts, Domestic Relations, Agency, Private Corporations, Partnership, Real Property, Personal Property, Sales, Bailments, Carriers, Common-Law Pleading, Code Pleading, Equity, Evidence, Wills and Probate, Constitutional Law, Negotiable Instruments, Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Conflict of Laws, Insurance, Pleading and Practice under the Missouri Statutes and Legal Ethics. In case the applicant fails to pass, he will be notified as to those subjects upon which he qualified and those upon which he failed to qualify, and will be given the privilege of a further examination at any time within one year, without further charge, on those subjects in which he was found deficient. In case of success, the oath will be administered and license granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person becoming a resident of this state after having been admitted to the bar in any other state may, in the discre-

tion of the Supreme Court, be admitted to practice in this state without examination, upon proof of the other qualifications required by this act, and proof that he has been licensed and has practiced law regularly for three years in the state from which he comes. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent a nonresident attorney in good standing from appearing in a case in which he may be employed.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations will be held twice a year at Jefferson City. Such examinations shall also be held at St. Louis and Kansas City, and such other places as the Supreme Court may designate, and at dates fixed by said court.

Source of Rules.

Laws 1905, pp. 48-49, repealing sections 4918-4920, 4937, Rev. St. 1899; Ann. St. 1906, § 4920 (1-10).

MISSOURI DECISIONS.

1821 to 1907.

A complete set of Missouri Reports (down to 1907) consists of 197 vols. Supreme and 119 Appeals. All decisions subsequent to volume 88 Supreme and 93 Appeals are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 100 vols., together with all decisions for the last 21 years from Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, and all decisions of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Missouri Court of Appeals was organized in 1876. The final jurisdiction was very low, and until 1902 it was not regarded as a court of last resort. The jurisdiction was changed in 1902, and we then began to publish the decisions in the Southwestern Reporter.

We will furnish prices and full information on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Montana.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Any person applying for examination shall file with the clerk, at least 10 days prior to the date of such examination, a verified petition setting forth that he is a citizen of the United States, or a resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, and that he is of full age and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

His petition shall contain, also, the certificate of two reputable lawyers that applicant has studied law for two successive years prior to such application.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The questions and answers of the examinations shall be principally in writing, and shall be strict, both as to elementary principles and the Codes and practice of this state. Before a license shall be granted the candidate shall take the oath prescribed by law. The admission fee is \$5.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A citizen of the United States, or a resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who has been admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of another state, or of a foreign country, where the common law exists as a basis, shall be admitted here, with or without examination, in the discretion of the court, upon filing certificates showing good moral character, where, with whom, and for what period he has studied, where and how long he has practiced, if such he has, his standing in the court in which he last practiced, and the recommendation of the presiding judge of such court. Before being admitted to practice he shall take the oath prescribed by law.

Miscellaneous.

Applications should be filed with the clerk at least 10 days prior to the date of examination. Examinations are held in the Supreme Court rooms on the second day of the June and December terms of each year. Terms commence on the first Tuesday of the month. The foregoing rules apply to women as well as to men.

Source of Rules.

Sup. Ct. Rules adopted February 1, 1905.

MONTANA DECISIONS.

1868 to 1907.

A complete set of Montana Reports (down to 1907) consists of 32 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 88 vols., contains all decisions subsequent to vol. 3 Montana, and all decisions for the last 24 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Owing to the limited number of local precedents, it is necessary to go outside of Montana for case-law authorities, and the Pacific Reporter is the medium naturally chosen. Indeed, the set is usually considered indispensable in all the Pacific Coast states. This is especially true as to Montana, for the reason that the Montana Code was adapted from that of California, and the courts follow the California decisions closely. The Pacific contains 70 per cent. of all the California decisions, including hundreds that are nowhere else reported. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Nebraska.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

When applying for admission to the bar, the applicant must show that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of Nebraska, 21 years of age at the time of application, and of good moral character.

General Education—Term of Study.

Before attempting the examination, applicant must prove to the examiners that he has had preliminary education equivalent to that involved in the completion of the first three years of a high school course accredited by the state department of public instruction. He shall also satisfy the examiners that he has, for a period of three years, diligently pursued his legal studies in a reputable law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or partly in one and partly in the other. At least one year of such office study shall have been passed in a law office of this state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The Supreme Court shall fix the time, place, and rules for examinations, and may appoint a commission of not less than five persons learned in the law to assist in or conduct any such examinations. At least four weeks prior to the day set for the examinations, the applicant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a written request in his own handwriting, subscribed by himself, together with proofs of his general qualifications, as mentioned above. These proofs shall state, too, the time and place of preparatory study, and shall contain his preceptor's certificate that the petitioner has attentively pursued his studies for at least three years, and the affidavit of two reputable citizens of the applicant's own community vouching for his morality and reputation in that community, and the names and addresses of three persons, other than those certifying for

him, of whom further inquiry may be made by the board of examiners. At the time of filing application, the petitioner shall deposit with the clerk the sum of \$5 for defrayal of expenses. Except for the division of the questions and answers into oral and written, the method of conducting the examination is left to the discretion of the board of examiners. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination, the board shall report to the court the results, and the names of the persons entitled to admission as decided by a majority of the board, which persons shall thereupon be admitted to practice upon taking the oath prescribed by law. If the applicant is disqualified, he shall not be admitted to examination for one year from the time of such failure, and until he shall have filed a certificate that he has studied law for one year since his rejection.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any practicing attorney in a court of record of another state or territory, desiring to be admitted to practice in the courts of this state, must make his application as required by these rules and present proof by certificate that he is a licensed practitioner in a court of record of another state where the requirements for admission when he was admitted were equal to those prescribed in this state, or, that he has practiced law five full years under license in such state.

Miscellaneous.

Every person applying for admission as having studied in the office of a practicing attorney in this state must have registered with the clerk of court at the beginning of his term of study, giving his name, address, and the name and address of the attorney in whose office he is studying. A fee of 50 cents will be required from every applicant registered. Examinations will be held on the second Tuesday of June and the third Tuesday of November of each year, and at such other times as the commission may deem advisable.

Graduates from the College of Law of the State University shall make application containing statements regarding qual-

ifications in the same manner as other applicants. If otherwise satisfactory, they will be admitted without further examination.

Source of Rules.

Comp. St. 1905, c. 7; Rules Sup. Ct. in force 1906.

NEBRASKA DECISIONS.

1854 to 1907.

A complete set of Nebraska Reports (down to 1907) consists of 70 vols. The Northwestern Reporter, 111 vols., contains all decisions subsequent to vol. 8 Nebraska, including the decisions of the Supreme Court Commissioners, representing nearly 80 per cent. of all the decisions of the state. These Commissioners' Decisions are also published in a series of reports known as "Nebraska Unofficial Reports," of which series there are five volumes. The Northwestern Reporter contains, in addition to the above, all decisions for the last 28 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and all decisions of Dakota Territory, and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells for about one-fifth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Nevada.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The applicant for admission in this state shall be a bona fide resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Application shall be made to the district judge, who shall refer it to the Supreme Court. This court will then appoint the district judge and two attorneys residents of the district to constitute a board of examiners. This board shall test the applicant upon his legal attainments by examination in open court, the questions to be answered in writing upon the subjects of the history of Nevada and of the United States, the constitutional relations of the state and federal government, the jurisdiction of the various courts of Nevada and of the United States, the various sources of municipal law of Nevada, the general principles of the common law relating to property and personal rights and obligations, the general grounds of equity jurisdiction and the principles of equity jurisprudence, rules and principles of pleading and evidence, practice under the Civil and Criminal Codes of Nevada, and remedies in hypothetical cases. A fee of \$35 shall be deposited before filing application, which will be returned if application is rejected.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One who has been admitted upon a creditable examination in any other state, territory, or foreign country where the common law of England is the basis of jurisprudence may be licensed here, upon proof of such fact and a certificate of some responsible party that applicant is of good moral character.

Miscellaneous.

The foregoing rules apply to women as well as to men.

Source of Rules.

Comp. St. 1900, §§ 2612-2618; Sup. Ct. Rules (73 Pac. xi-xii).

NEVADA DECISIONS.

1865 to 1907.

A complete set of Nevada Reports (down to 1907) consists of 28 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 16 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 88 vols., together with all decisions for the last 24 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Owing to the small number of local precedents, the Nevada attorney is forced to look to the neighboring states for his case-law authorities. The Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, upwards of 75 per cent. of all the decisions of the Pacific states, and being the only medium through which a large proportion of them may be had, is the natural selection. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

New Hampshire.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The applicant for a license to practice shall be a citizen of the state, of the age of 21 years, and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

He shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a petition stating his residence, the date and place of his birth, the term during which he has studied law, and the name and residence of the person with whom he studied; and he shall file therewith certificates showing that he is of good moral character and that he has studied law as set forth in the petition. Term of study required is three years, and may be pursued in the office of a member of the bar in good standing or in a reputable law school. If the papers so filed show that he is entitled to be examined, he will be allowed to take the examination at the next meeting of the committee.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The candidate shall pass a satisfactory examination on the various branches of law before a committee appointed by the Supreme Court, and shall average 70 per cent. in the correctness of his answers to have them considered satisfactory. A person who fails in an examination for admission to the bar will not be admitted to another examination until the court, upon special consideration of the case, make an order to that effect.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One admitted to practice in the highest court of another state shall be admitted here, exempt from examination, upon production of proof of such admission, that he is of good moral character, that he has practiced law in the state of his admission for at least one year, and that he is a resident of this state at the time of application. Proof of admission in such former state

will be exclusively by certificate from a judge of the highest court in such state, under seal of the court.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held at Concord the third Tuesdays of June and December, and applications must be filed with clerk of Supreme Court at least 14 days before examination day.

Any person proposing to study law with a view to applying for admission to the bar shall, within 14 days after commencing the study, file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate stating his age, residence, what preparatory education he has had, the name and residence of person with whom he is studying, and the date when he commenced the study; also a certificate of the person with whom he is studying, stating the fact and when the study began.

Source of Rules.

59 Atl. vii-viii.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DECISIONS.

1816 to 1907.

A complete set of New Hampshire Reports (down to 1907) consists of 73 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 63 are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 65 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, including upward of 2,500 decisions that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Reporter. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full particulars and price.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

New Jersey.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

To procure a license in this state, the applicant shall be 21 years of age and of good moral character, and recommended by the Governor for a license.

General Education.

At least three years before taking the bar examination the applicant must have passed his final examination for graduation in a college, university, public high school, or private school approved by the board of examiners, or must have passed an equivalent examination to be held under the supervision of the bar examiners.

Term of Study.

A regular clerkship for a term of three years shall be served with some practicing attorney of the court before entering upon the examination. Any portion of the time, not to exceed 18 months, may be spent in regular attendance at a reputable law school. The applicant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court, at the commencement of the clerkship, a certificate of the attorney that the clerkship has begun.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

The times and places of the examination, and the topics and books upon which the applicants will be examined, are published by the board of examiners and may be obtained upon requisition to the clerk of the Supreme Court. The examinations are written and oral, and are conducted by the board of examiners, consisting of three counselors appointed by the court. Two months' notice must be given of the applicant's intention to take the examination. Such notice must be given to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which he served his clerkship, or in which he resides. The prescribed oaths must be taken before admission is granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in another state, whose clerkship and profession in that state, or in this, or in both, have been pursued for a term of three years, shall be eligible to examination, upon proof of good moral character, provided that he may take the examination as to general education at any time before making application for admission. Two months' notice must be given of applicant's intention to take the examination, same as prescribed for other applicants.

Miscellaneous.

No one shall be admitted as a counselor until he shall have practiced as an attorney in the state for three years and given proof in examination of his legal ability. Women may be licensed upon complying with the prescribed requirements. Examinations for attorneys and counselors are held on the first Thursday of the February, June, and November terms, at Trenton. Applications for examination, together with all necessary papers, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at least 20 days before the first day of the term. No application is necessary to take the counselors' examination, but 20 days' notice should be given by those intending to take it.

Source of Rules.

Gen. St. p. 2330, § 6; Gen. St. p. 2603, § 396; Rules Sup. Ct. and Board of Examiners, in force March, 1906.

NEW JERSEY DECISIONS.

1790-1907.

Complete sets of New Jersey Reports (down to 1907) consist of:

New Jersey Law, 72 vols., 1790-1907.

New Jersey Equity, 68 vols., 1830-1907.

The Atlantic Reporter, 65 vols., contains all decisions of New Jersey subsequent to 47 Law and 40 Equity. It also con-

tains all decisions for the last 22 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Atlantic Reporter includes upward of 2,500 decisions that have not been and will not be published in the State Reports. Nearly 1,000 of the omitted decisions are from New Jersey. Regarding the value of these decisions as precedents, we quote from the report of the committee on reporting and digesting to the American Bar Association, 1898: "In New Jersey the judges and reporters have excluded or omitted from the reports 667 cases which have been published in the first 33 vols. of the Atlantic Reporter. * * * Some of them are decisions which have proved to be the controlling authorities, and have become leading cases in some branch of law or practice." In view of this statement from such an impartial authority, can you afford to practice without all of these decisions? Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

New Mexico.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In applying for a license in this state, the petitioner shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, and shall be a resident of this territory, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Before attempting the examination the applicant shall certify to the court in his petition where and for how long he has studied law and the books he has read. If a law school graduate, the petition should so state; if not, he must offer the certificates of reputable attorneys that he has pursued his study of law for a period of two years.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The applicant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a petition stating the time and place of his birth, and his place of residence during the past five years, accompanied by the certificate of some reputable person vouching for his character. It shall contain, too, a statement of all the facts material to his preparatory work. The application shall be referred to the Board of Examiners, consisting of five members of the bar of said court, who shall in open court examine the applicants, partly in writing and partly by oral questions, upon the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Contracts, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Principal and Surety, Executors and Administrators, Bailments, Corporations, Personal Rights, Domestic Relations, the Principles of Constitutional Law, Wills, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading, Practice, Evidence, and Criminal Law. An average valuation of 50 per cent. on all the questions propounded is necessary to entitle the candidate to admission. A fee of \$5 shall be paid the clerk issuing the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person admitted in another state shall offer evidence of such admission, the length of time he has been engaged in active practice, and his standing in said court, when applying for admission in this state. If such applicant has been engaged in the practice of his profession for three years next preceding his application, he shall be licensed here without examination.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations shall be held on the first day of each regular term of the Supreme Court and at such other times as the court may from time to time designate.

The district courts shall have power to issue to any proper person who purposes applying for admission a temporary license, to expire on the first day of the term of the Supreme Court next after the issuance of such license.

Attorneys who have been admitted to practice while bona fide residents of this territory shall not be precluded from practicing in any of the courts of the territory by reason of their subsequent removal from the territory.

Source of Rules.

Sup. Ct. Rules in force November 1, 1903.

NEW MEXICO DECISIONS.

1852 to 1907.

A complete set of New Mexico Reports (down to 1907) consists of 12 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 2 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 88 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 24 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple mat-

ter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local decisions increases the necessity of using decisions from other states as precedents. The Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, the decisions of the neighboring states, is naturally the medium which furnishes the decisions desired. It is so generally used and cited in New Mexico that it may be regarded as indispensable. Write for price and complete information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

New York.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The applicant for admission to practice shall, at least 15 days before the examination, prove to the board of examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, has been an actual resident of this state for 6 months immediately preceding his application, and is 21 years of age, and shall offer to the Supreme Court evidence of good moral character. He shall also show that he has not been examined and refused admission to practice within 3 months immediately preceding.

General Education.

Those applicants who are not graduates of colleges of good standing, or attorneys admitted in other states, shall undergo an examination under the authority of the State University in second-year English, first-year Latin, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, United States and English history, civics, and economics, or in their equivalents.

Term of Study.

The candidate shall prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, which consists of three members of the bar, that he has pursued the study of law for three years, except that, if the student is a graduate of any college or university, the period of study may be two years, and except, also, that persons admitted in another state, who have practiced in that state for one year since their admission, shall be permitted to enter upon the examination after one year of study in this state. The period of this preliminary study may be spent in the office of a practicing attorney of this state after the age of 18 has been reached, or after such age by attending a law school of sufficient standing, or partly under one of these conditions and partly under the other; and the computation of the time so spent in the office of an attorney shall commence at the filing with the clerk of the court of appeals of such attorney's certificate announcing the clerkship.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition for examination shall be entitled in the department in which the candidate wishes to be admitted; but he may be examined in any department, whether a resident thereof or not. The test may be oral or written, or partly oral and partly written, and shall embrace questions on the subjects selected by the board. An examination fee of \$10 shall accompany each application, and shall entitle the candidate to three examinations, and no more. If the board favors admission, it will so signify to the Supreme Court; but, if not, the rejected applicant shall not be allowed re-examination for three months.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney who has been admitted to practice in another state, and who has practiced therein for one year, shall offer, by his affidavit, proof of such admission and pursuit of his profession, and of the prescribed period of study for one year in this state, and shall then be permitted to undergo the examination of the board. One who has been admitted to practice in the highest court of law in another jurisdiction and has practiced his profession there for a period of three years, or who, being an American citizen and domiciled in a foreign country, has received such diploma or degree therein as would entitle him, if a citizen of such foreign country, to practice law in its courts, may, in the discretion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, be admitted here without examination, after furnishing satisfactory evidence of character and qualifications. An attorney residing in an adjoining state, upon compliance with above rule, may, without change of residence, be admitted upon proof that he intends to maintain an office in the state.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations must be held in each department at least twice in each year—between the 10th of June and 20th of July, and at some time in January.

Race or sex shall offer no bar to admission in this state.

Source of Rules.

Rules Ct. App. adopted December 20, 1906, to take effect July 1, 1907.

NEW YORK DECISIONS.

1794 to 1907.

A complete set of reports of the courts of last resort in New York (down to 1907) consists of:

New York Common Law, 80 vols., 1794-1848.

New York Chancery, 32 vols., 1814-1848.

New York Appeals, 185 vols., 1847-1907.

The Northeastern Reporter, 80 vols., contains all decisions of the New York Court of Appeals subsequent to vol. 98. It also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There have been and still are, a number of lower courts of record, and of appellate jurisdiction, such as the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, etc. The decisions of these courts have been reported in part in a heterogeneous mass of official and unofficial reports. These are usually cited by the names of the reporters, and are collectively classed as Supreme, Practice and Code, Superior, Common Pleas, and Criminal Reports. The tabulated list is too long to include here, but we will furnish a catalogue in which these are set forth, on request. In 1888 we commenced the publication of the New York Supplement, which now has 102 vols. In this set we have reported in full, systematically and promptly, all decisions of these inferior courts of record, including all the decisions as reported in some 235 vols. of the official and unofficial reports above referred to, and nearly 7,000 additional decisions, which have been either entirely omitted from the State Reports, or reported only as *mens*. The New York Supplement is supplied with tables which make it a perfect and convenient substitute for the State Reports.

We will be pleased to quote prices and furnish full information regarding these Reporters on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

North Carolina.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Persons who may apply for admission shall be of full age and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Each applicant shall have read law for a period of two years, and during the course of such study shall have perused Ewell's Essentials (3 vols.), Clark on Corporations, Schouler on Executors, Bispham's Equity, Clark's Code of Civil Procedure, Revisal 1905 of North Carolina (vol. 1), the Constitutions of the United States and of the state of North Carolina, Creasy's English Constitution, Sharswood's Legal Ethics, Sheppard's Constitutional Text-Book, and Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law (or their equivalents).

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Each applicant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate of good moral character, signed by two members of the bar of the court; also a certificate of a dean of a law school, or a member of the bar of the court, that applicant has read law for two years and has been found proficient in said course. The candidate shall undergo a written test before the justices of the Supreme Court upon the various branches of the law, and, if deemed sufficiently capable, as disclosed by the test, he shall take the oath of office. A sum of money sufficient to pay the license fee shall be deposited with the clerk, and will be returned in case applicant fails to receive a license. The amount of the fee is \$23.50.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

If the applicant has obtained license to practice law in another state, he may, in lieu of the certificate of two years' read-

ing and proficiency, file (with leave to withdraw) his law license issued by said state.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations will be held on the first Monday in February and the last Monday in August of each year. The Supreme Court has decided (55 S. E. 635) that one who complies with the formal requirements prescribed by the statute is entitled to become an applicant and to be examined, and, if he shows himself to have competent knowledge, it is the duty of the court to license him without investigating his general moral character.

Source of Rules.

Rules Sup. Ct. (53 S. E. v.); In re Applicants for License (N. C.) 55 S. E. 635.

NORTH CAROLINA DECISIONS.

1778 to 1907.

A complete set of North Carolina Reports (down to 1907) consists of 141 vols. All North Carolina decisions subsequent to vol. 95 are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 56 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 20 years of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

North Dakota.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Every applicant for admission shall be an inhabitant of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Each applicant for admission must have pursued a regular course of study of the law for at least two years, either in the office of a member of the bar in this state, or in some reputable law school in the United States, or partly in one and partly in the other. The above fact must be supported by the affidavit of the secretary or dean of the law school attended by him, or of the attorney in whose office he studied, and, in the latter case, the affidavit shall state that such attorney was, during such period, regularly engaged in the practice of law in this state. In no case will applicants be admitted to examination unless it shall appear that they have pursued a course of study equivalent to that required of candidates for graduation in the law department of the State University. It shall be the duty of attorneys in this state with whom a clerkship has begun to file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate stating the date of the commencement of such clerkship, and such period shall be deemed to commence at the time of such filing.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

After satisfying the court as to his general qualifications, by a sworn statement filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, the candidate shall undergo a public examination as to his legal attainments, before the court or a commission of not less than three members of the bar, appointed by the court. Such exam-

ination shall be both written and oral. A fee of \$13 will accompany the application, of which \$3 will be returned in case the applicant does not receive a license. Prescribed oath will be administered in open court; provided that, in the case of graduates of the law department of the State University, the oath may be administered by the clerk in or out of term time.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person who has been admitted to practice in another state may be admitted here on written motion filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court by a member of the bar of this court, provided he becomes a resident of the state. Such person shall, in the discretion of the Supreme Court, be exempt from examination and proof of study, if satisfactory evidence is offered that the other qualifications are sufficient, and that the applicant has practiced law for three years in the state of his admission. A fee of \$3 shall accompany the application.

Admission on Diploma.

Graduates from the law department of the State University shall, upon presentation of diploma to the Supreme Court within two years from date of receipt, be admitted without further examination upon submitting proof of two full years spent in such law school, or one year in such law school and one year in some other reputable law school, or a like period in an attorney's office, and proof of the general qualifications required of other applicants.

Miscellaneous.

Applications must be addressed to the clerk. Examinations are held at Fargo on the first Tuesday in December, and at Grand Forks on the first Tuesday of June.

The Supreme Court has decided that graduates of so-called "correspondence schools" are not within the meaning of the statute, and in consequence are not entitled to admission.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Codes 1905, §§ 488-499; Sup. Ct. Rules (74 N. W. xii).

NORTH DAKOTA DECISIONS.

1867 to 1907.

A complete set of reports for North Dakota (down to 1907) consists of:

Dakota Territorial, 6 vols., 1867-1889.

North Dakota, 13 vols., 1889-1907.

All decisions of Dakota Territory and of North and South Dakota are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 111 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and it sells at less than one-fifth of the cost of the corresponding Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local authorities, and the fact that the decisions of Minnesota and Wisconsin are followed closely by the Dakotas, makes the Northwestern a necessity to the North Dakota lawyer. Write for full description and price.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Ohio.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

No person shall be licensed to practice unless he is a citizen of the United States or has declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, and unless he is 21 years of age, and until he shall have filed a certificate of some attorney that he is of good moral character. One year's residence in the state is also required.

General Education.

A preliminary education, other than legal, equivalent to that received in a four-year course in a public high school of this state, is necessary before undertaking the examination, and the certificate setting forth the evidence as to this must be filed with the clerk at least 10 days before the legal examination. Applicants who do not present satisfactory evidence of their educational attainments will be required to undergo examination relative thereto. Examinations for this purpose are held at Columbus, one on the third Tuesday of May and one on the third Tuesday in November. A fee of \$2 is required.

Term of Study.

A period of three years of regular and diligent study in the office of a practicing attorney or in a law school, or partly in an office and partly in a law school, shall be required before permission shall be granted to attempt the examination; and a certificate showing the name, age, and residence of the student and the date when he commenced the study of law, shall be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court. A fee of 50 cents shall accompany the certificate.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The board of examiners, consisting of 10 members of the bar, shall conduct the examination and shall require an aver-

age of 75 per cent. on the written answers offered to the questions selected on the subjects of the law of real and personal property, torts, contracts, evidence, pleading, partnership, bailments, negotiable instruments, agency, suretyship, domestic relations, wills, corporations, equity, criminal law, constitutional law, and legal ethics. A fee of \$6 shall accompany each application for examination, and shall be returned to the candidate if his name is not placed on the examination roll. If his name be placed on the examination roll, and he fails to pass, he shall not be required to pay any further sum upon a second application; but for each subsequent application a fee of \$6 shall be paid. In case the applicant is rejected, second examination shall be allowed upon filing a certificate that he has studied law for six months subsequent to the prior test. But examinations are restricted to five in number. The applicant is thereafter ineligible. If successful, the oath of office shall be administered before a license is granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A person, resident of the state, who has pursued the study of law for three years under the tuition of an attorney, and has been admitted in a court of record of the United States, or, having been admitted after a shorter period of study, has practiced for a time sufficient, when added to his term of preparatory study, to make up the three years, may be admitted to examination upon proof of good moral character, provided that one who has been admitted in another state after a course of study of at least two years shall be licensed in this state upon proof of the preliminary study, the admission in such state, five years of practice there, and evidence of good moral character. The candidate shall file with the clerk his affidavit, stating that he is a resident of the state, his name, age, and former and present residence, and his certificate of admission to the bar, which, if issued less than three years before such filing, must be accompanied by the certificate of his preceptor, showing the ex-

tent and character of his study, and he shall file, also, a certificate of the judge of the court in which he practiced, stating that the candidate was of good standing in that court. A fee of \$6 and a registry fee of 50 cents shall be deposited at the time of filing this application.

Miscellaneous.

Any person, not yet admitted, who shall have commenced the study of law while a nonresident, on coming into this state shall file with the clerk his affidavit stating his purpose of making this state his permanent residence, his name, age, and former and present residence, and his preceptor's certificate of the place, commencement, and duration of the applicant's study of law, which application shall be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents. Examinations are held at Columbus on the first Tuesdays of June and December. The application and certificates as to study must be filed with the clerk of court not more than 60 nor less than 30 days before the examination. Certificates from correspondence schools of law will not be recognized.

No person shall be excluded from acting as attorney at law and practicing in all the courts of this state on account of sex.

Source of Rules.

Bates' Ann. St. (5th Ed.) §§ 559-562, 565; Sup. Ct. Rules.

OHIO DECISIONS.

1821 to 1907.

A complete set of Ohio Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Ohio, 20 vols., 1821-1851.

Ohio State, 74 vols., 1852-1907.

All decisions subsequent to vol. 43 Ohio State, are reported in the Northeastern Reporter, 80 vols., together with all deci-

sions for the last 22 years of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New York. These being the states in which the great commercial centers of the country are located, it naturally follows that the Northeastern is the best set of reports on commercial law and kindred topics extant. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There are also published in Ohio several series of reports and periodicals, covering the decisions of the various inferior courts.

We will be pleased to furnish prices and full information regarding the Northeastern on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Oklahoma.

(TERRITORIAL RULES.)

Citizenship—Age—Character.

It is necessary that the applicant shall be a resident of the territory and citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention, 21 years of age, and a person of good moral character, which last must be certified to by some reputable attorney.

Educational Qualifications.

No one shall be admitted whose educational attainments are not equivalent to those indicated by the completion of the course of study in the public high schools of the territory. The examining board will hold examinations for those applicants who cannot comply with this requirement.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

All applications, credentials, etc., for admission to practice, must be addressed to the clerk of the Supreme Court not less than 30 days before each semiannual meeting of the Board of Examiners. Applicants must have studied law for a period of at least one year previous to making application, and this must be certified to by a reputable attorney. Examinations are held orally and in writing, and applicant shall sustain an average of 75 per cent. on written examinations embracing the following subjects: The Law of Real and Personal Property, Torts, Contracts, Evidence, Pleading, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Suretyship, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, and Legal Ethics. If the applicant fails in the examination, he will be admitted to the next examination, provided he has studied law for an additional period of five months; but no

applicant shall be allowed to have more than three examinations, and the applicant must have studied diligently and regularly for one year after the second rejection in order to be entitled to a third examination. An examination fee of \$15 must accompany the application, which will be returned if the applicant is not placed upon the roll. If his name is placed on the roll and he fails to receive a certificate of qualification, he shall not be required to pay any further sum upon a second application.

Admission of Attorneys from Other States.

Ex-judges of state and federal courts are admitted without examination; also persons holding diplomas from a reputable law school having a three years' course of study, provided that application for admission is made within one year after graduation, or that the applicant has practiced law for one year immediately prior to his application. Attorneys in good standing who have been admitted on examination in the highest court of any state or territory will also be admitted without examination, provided they have been engaged in the practice of law for one year next preceding the application. Admissions in the cases provided above will be made at any session of the Supreme Court of the territory upon presentation of a certificate from the chairman and secretary of the Board of Examiners.

Miscellaneous.

Any practicing attorney in the district courts of the territory may be admitted on motion, and without examination. A fee of \$3 will be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court who will issue certificate of admission to such attorney.

Examinations are held in the city of Guthrie on the first Mondays in January and June of each year.

Source of Rules.

Supreme Court rules adopted June 4, 1903, and Acts of March 4 and 16, 1903; 71 Pac. xi.

OKLAHOMA DECISIONS.

1890 to 1907.

A complete set of Oklahoma Reports (down to 1907) consists of 16 vols. All Oklahoma decisions are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 88 vols. The decisions of Kansas are closely followed by the Oklahoma courts, for the reason that the statutes were adapted from those of Kansas. The Pacific Reporter contains all Kansas decisions for the last 24 years, representing more than 70 per cent. of all the decisions of Kansas. The set also contains all decisions for the last 21 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full description.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Oregon.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In applying for admission, the candidate must show to the Supreme Court by his affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States and of this state, or a resident of the state who has declared his bona fide intention of becoming a citizen, and 21 years of age, and by the certificate of two practicing attorneys of good standing that he is of good moral character.

Term of Study.

A certificate of some reputable attorney that the applicant has studied law for a term of three years, or, if a graduate of a recognized college, for two years, must be filed with the application, unless the applicant produces a diploma from any reputable law school or shows that he is a graduate thereof, in which case the certificate of term of study may be dispensed with.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

Applications for admission can only be made to the Supreme Court. The examination shall be conducted in writing, or partly in writing and partly orally, by the justices of the Supreme Court or under their direction, in open court, and shall include queries on the subjects of the common law, the law merchant, the principles of equity jurisprudence, the history and constitutional law of England prior to the Declaration of Independence, the history and constitutional law of the United States, the statute and constitutional law of this state, and the practical administration of the law. If found qualified, the prescribed oath shall be taken.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in the highest court of any other state or country where the common law prevails, who is otherwise qualified, shall be admitted in this state for nine months, upon filing a certificate of admission and a petition stating where and for how long he has practiced since his admission and his stand-

ing in that court. Such petition must also be accompanied by a recommendation from the presiding judge of the highest court in which he last practiced and the certificate of two attorneys of this court that they believe him to be a reputable attorney and a person of good moral character. If no objection to his admission is filed within six months, he may be admitted permanently. He need not become a resident of this state if Oregon attorneys are admitted in his state upon similar terms.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held the Tuesday after the first Monday in October, at Salem, and the Tuesdays after the first Mondays in May and November, at Pendleton. A special examination is also held at Salem about the first of June of each year, on the petition of five or more students.

Women shall be admitted by qualifying under the foregoing stipulations.

Source of Rules.

B. & C. Comp. §§ 1052-1054; Sup. Ct. Rules July 2, 1900.

OREGON DECISIONS.

1853 to 1907.

A complete set of Oregon Reports (down to 1907) consists of 47 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 88 vols., contains all Oregon decisions subsequent to vol. 10, and in addition all decisions for the last 24 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Pacific is so generally used and cited throughout the Pacific Coast states that access to the decisions therein reported is most essential. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Pennsylvania.

APPLICANTS FOR EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION AS STUDENTS AT LAW.

Application—Fee.

Applications for examination and registration as law students must be filed with the secretary of the Board of Examiners at least 21 days before the date of examination, and must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the good moral character of the applicant, which shall consist of a certificate to that effect signed by at least three members of the bar in good standing in the judicial district in which the applicant resides or intends to practice. A fee of \$20 must be paid at or before the time of filing the application.

General Education—Examination—Registration.

Applicant must pass a preliminary examination in English language and literature, outlines of universal history, history of England and of the United States, arithmetic, algebra through quadratics, plane geometry, modern geography, the first four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, the first six books of the *Æneid*, and the first four orations of Cicero against Catiline. An applicant who fails in more than two subjects will be given no credit whatever, but may appear for re-examination at any preliminary examination held within the succeeding year, without filing additional credentials, upon payment of one-half the regular examination fee. An applicant who fails in not more than two subjects will be given credit in the subjects in which he passes and will be permitted to appear for re-examination in the subjects in which he fails at the next succeeding preliminary examination, without filing additional credentials and without the payment of any examination fee. In

either instance, notice must be given to the secretary of the board at least 21 days in advance. Upon receiving a certificate recommending his registration, the candidate shall cause his name, age, place of residence, the name of his preceptor or law school in which he proposes to pursue his studies, to be registered with the prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the district to which his county belongs.

APPLICANTS FOR FINAL EXAMINATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Examination—Term of Study—Scope—Fee.

Applicants must have studied law at least three years after registration, either by attendance at a law school offering a three years' course of eight months per year, or partly in a law school and partly in the office of a practicing attorney, or by service of a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney, and must advertise their intention to apply for admission in a newspaper published within the judicial district in which the applicants reside, and in the Legal Intelligencer, once a week for four weeks immediately preceding the filing of his application. His application must be filed 21 days before the examination, and be accompanied by a certificate, signed by at least three members of the bar residing in applicant's judicial district, as to his moral character, and also a certificate from the dean of the law school or preceptor that he has been in regular attendance and pursued the study of law with diligence. The examination is in writing, and embraces the subjects of Blackstone's Commentaries, Constitutional Law, including the Constitutions of the United States and Pennsylvania, Equity, Real and Personal Property, Evidence, Decedents' Estates, Landlord and Tenant, Contracts, Partnership, Corporations, Crimes, Torts, Domestic Relations, Common-Law Pleading and Practice, Pennsylvania Practice, Federal Statutes relating to the Judiciary and Bankruptcy, Pennsylvania Statutes and Deci-

sions, and the Rules of Court. A fee of \$25 must be paid to the board at or before the time of filing the application. If the applicant fails to pass, he may appear for re-examination at any final examination held within the succeeding year, without filing additional credentials, upon payment of one-half the regular examination fee. Notice must be filed with the secretary of the board at least 21 days in advance.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys in good standing who have been admitted to the court of last resort of another state, who have practiced therein for at least five years, and who can furnish evidence of good moral character, may be admitted without examination upon the recommendation of the state board of examiners. Attorneys in good standing from other states who have practiced at least one year may be admitted in Pennsylvania upon taking the final examination only. Attorneys who are members in good standing of a court of record of another state, but who have not practiced at said bar, may be admitted to final examination, without previous registration in Pennsylvania, providing they shall have served a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney in this state for a period of at least one year.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held, after due notice in legal periodicals, twice a year, in the cities of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre, and petitions to take the examination must be filed with the board. A pamphlet containing fuller information can be obtained from the Board of Examiners, of which the secretary is Charles L. McKeehan, 321 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. These rules apply solely to admissions in the Supreme Court.

Source of Rules.

Rules Sup. Ct., in effect January 5, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA DECISIONS.

1754 to 1907.

A complete set of the reports of the Pennsylvania court of last resort (down to 1907) consists of:

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Reports, 1751-1815.

Dallas, 4 vols.

Addison, 1 vol.

Yeates, 4 vols.

Binney, 6 vols.

Sergeant & Rawle, 17 vols.

Rawle, 5 vols.

Penrose & Watts, 3 vols.

Watts, 10 vols.

Wharton, 6 vols.

Watts & Sergeant, 9 vols.

Pennsylvania State Reports, 214 vols., 1844-1907.

All decisions subsequent to vol. 109 Pennsylvania, are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 65 vols. In fact, this is the only medium for obtaining all the decisions. Upward of 1,500 cases have been omitted from the Pennsylvania State Reports, and these are all reported in full in the Atlantic Reporter. The Atlantic also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There are many side reports, periodicals, etc., covering the decisions of the inferior courts of Pennsylvania. The list is too long to include here, but we will furnish a catalogue in which these are set forth on request. We will be pleased to quote prices and furnish full information regarding the Atlantic Reporter on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Rhode Island.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

A person seeking admission to the bar in this state shall file with the clerk of the appellate division of the Supreme Court a petition, in which he shall state that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention of becoming such, a resident of this state, and 21 years of age, and that he intends, if admitted, to practice law in this state. He shall also file a certificate of an attorney of this court that the petitioner is of good moral character.

General Education.

Before commencing the study of law the candidate shall have received a preliminary education equivalent to that received in a high school in one of the cities of the state.

Term of Study.

If the candidate has received a classical education, his petition shall set forth that he has studied law two years in the office of a practicing attorney, or for two years in some law school and attorney's office, provided that six months of such time shall be spent in such office in this state; but a period of three years shall have been served if he shall not have attained to that degree of education.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition for admission shall be referred to the Board of Examiners, consisting of five members of the bar appointed by the court, which board shall satisfy themselves that the applicant is capable of properly advising his clients and conducting their causes, and is sufficiently versed in the law, as disclosed by a test upon the subjects of Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, Real Property, Sales, Agency, Bills and Notes, Evidence, Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading, Corporations (Pub-

lic and Private), Damages, Probate Law and Practice, Domestic Relations, Partnership, Trusts, Carriers, Constitutional Law, and Bankruptcy, besides the general principles of the common law, the statute law of the state, and the principles of the Constitutions of the state and United States. The petitioner shall pay to the clerk at the filing of the first application a fee of \$10, and a fee of \$5 for each subsequent application. If the candidate is successful, the oath of office shall be administered.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One admitted in another state, who has practiced therein for three years, shall be eligible to the examination after six months of study in an attorney's office in this state; but one so admitted in another state, who has practiced for ten years, may dispense with the course of study in such office.

Miscellaneous.

A student, upon entering an attorney's office for study, shall file with the clerk of the court such attorney's certificate, stating that the term of clerkship has commenced, and the time of such period shall begin with the filing of the notice. Examinations will be held at Providence during September of each year, and at such other times as may appear necessary. Such examinations will cover the period of one day.

Source of Rules.

Gen. Laws 1896, c. 221, § 6; Rules Sup. Ct. and Board of Examiners 1905.

RHODE ISLAND DECISIONS.

1828 to 1907.

A complete set of Rhode Island Reports (down to 1907) consists of 27 vols. All Rhode Island decisions subsequent to vol. 14 are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 65 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Connecticut, Del-

aware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, including upward of 2,500 decisions—a number of which are from Rhode Island—which have been omitted from the State Reports, and can only be found in the Atlantic. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local precedents makes reference to the decisions of the neighboring states a frequent necessity, and the decisions reported in the Atlantic carry weight in Rhode Island. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

South Carolina.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The statutes of this state require that an applicant for admission shall be a citizen of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The examination of the candidate's legal attainments, consisting of questions on Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, Parsons or Chitty on Contracts, Daniel on Negotiable Instruments or Chitty on Bills, Williams on Executors, Pomeroy on Remedies, Greenleaf on Evidence, Story's Equity Jurisprudence or Adams' Equity, Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, Bishop on Criminal Law, Bishop on Criminal Procedure, Constitution of the United States, the Constitution, General Statutes, and Acts of South Carolina, and the rules of the Supreme, Circuit, and Probate Courts, shall be in writing, conducted by the justices of the Supreme Court, and passed upon by them. The candidate shall pay in advance a fee of \$5 to defray expenses. If the test is favorably passed, the candidate shall take the prescribed oath of office and the oath respecting dueling and be licensed.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person of good moral character, who has been admitted to a court of record in the United States, shall be admitted to the courts of like grade in this state, upon motion, on taking the prescribed oaths.

Admission on Diploma.

A graduate of the Law School of the State University, of good moral character, shall be admitted upon taking the prescribed oaths.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held at such times as the court may direct. Applications must be filed on or before the second Tuesday of the term.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1893, §§ 2288-2290; Sup. Ct. Rules.

SOUTH CAROLINA DECISIONS.

1783 to 1907.

A complete set of South Carolina Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Law Reports, 1783-1868.

Bay, 2 vols.

Brevard, 3 vols.

Mills, 2 vols.

Nott & McCord, 2 vols.

McCord, 4 vols.

Harper, 1 vol.

Bailey, 2 vols.

Hill, 3 vols.

Riley, 1 vol.

Dudley, 1 vol.

Rice, 1 vol.

Cheves, 1 vol.

McMullan, 2 vols.

Speer, 2 vols.

Strobhart, 5 vols.

Richardson, 15 vols.

Chancery Reports, 1784-1868.

Desaussure, 4 vols.

Harper, 1 vol.

McCord, 2 vols.

Bailey, 1 vol.

Richardson's Equity Cases, 1 vol.

Hill, 2 vols.

Riley, 1 vol.

Dudley, 1 vol.

Rice, 1 vol.

Cheves, 1 vol.

McMullan, 1 vol.

Speer, 1 vol.

Strobhart, 4 vols.

Richardson, 14 vols.

South Carolina, New Series, 74 vols., 1868-1907.

All decisions subsequent to South Carolina, New Series, vol. 25, are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 56 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 20 years of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set costs about one-fourth the price of the corresponding State Reports. In fact, the subscriber for the South Carolina Reports covered by the Southeastern has paid considerably more than it would have cost him to take the Southeastern and get, in addition to his own, all the decisions of the four neighboring states. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

South Dakota.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Each candidate shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he is a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character; the last to be proved by the certificate of a court of record.

Preliminary Education—Term of Study.

Applicant's general education must be substantially equivalent to that involved in the completion of a high school course of study at least three years in extent. He must also have actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of study of the law for at least three full years, either in the office of an attorney in this state or other state, or of a judge of a court of record, or in some reputable law school in the United States, or partly in such office and partly in such law school. At the commencement of his term of study, either in the office of an attorney or in some reputable law school, he shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate of such attorney or the chief of such law school, as the case may be, showing his name, age, and residence, and the date when he commenced the study of law, which certificate shall be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents.

Examination—Regulation—Scope—Fee.

All applicants, except graduates of the College of Law of the State University entitled to admission to practice as by law provided, shall be examined in open court, before the justices of the Supreme Court or a commission of not less than five

members of the bar. An average of 75 per cent. is required, on an examination embracing the following subjects: Evidence, Law of Real and Personal Property, Torts, Contracts, Pleading, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Suretyship, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, the Code of Civil Procedure, and Legal Ethics. If the candidate shall pass the examination satisfactorily, he shall be admitted upon taking the required oath.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person becoming a resident of this state after having been admitted by the highest court in another jurisdiction, and who has practiced regularly therein for not less than five years, may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted, without examination or proof of period of study, upon presenting a certificate of admission to practice in such state or district.

Admission on Diploma.

All law students who have completed the course prescribed by the College of Law of the State University, or the equivalent of such course, including the subjects prescribed by law for admission to the bar in this state, and have graduated therein and been admitted by the State University to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, shall be deemed to have the learning requisite to entitle them to practice in any of the courts of the state, and may be admitted to practice without examination, on proof of the admission to such degree and that applicant is at least 21 years of age and of good moral character.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held in the Supreme Court room in the city of Pierre on the first day of each regular term of court, being the first Tuesdays of April and October. Applications, together with credentials, should be sent to the clerk of the Su-

preme Court, Pierre, S. D. A fee of \$5 should accompany the application, to be returned if the application is denied.

Sex shall constitute no bar to admission in this state.

Source of Rules.

Sup. Ct. Rules; Laws 1903, cc. 77, 78; Laws 1905, c. 55.

SOUTH DAKOTA DECISIONS.

1867 to 1907.

A complete set of Reports for South Dakota (down to 1907) consists of:

Dakota Territorial, 6 vols., 1867-1889.

South Dakota, 18 vols., 1889-1907.

All Dakota decisions, territorial and of both states, are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 111 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and sells for less than one-fifth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find cases, even if cited by the State Reports page and volume. The limited quantity of local case law, and the fact that the decisions of the neighboring states are constantly cited, makes this set a necessity to the lawyer practicing in South Dakota. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Tennessee.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Citizenship of this state is not a requisite here, but the candidate shall be 21 years of age and of good moral character, and must be a citizen of some state in the United States.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

In applying for admission, the candidate shall file the certificate of the county court in the county in which he resides that he is of sufficient age and moral character. This application must be filed at least 10 days before the date fixed for the examination, and must be accompanied by a fee of \$5. The examination may be both oral and written, and will embrace the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Personal Rights, Torts, Contracts, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Principal and Agent, Principal and Surety, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity Jurisprudence, Evidence, Common Law and Equity Pleading and Practice, Criminal Law and Evidence, the Constitutions of the State and of the United States, and Legal Ethics. A minimum grade of 80 per cent. is required in order to be entitled to a license to practice. Persons failing in the first examination may be re-examined after three months without paying an additional fee. A fee of \$3, in addition to the regular examination fee, will be paid upon the issuance of a license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other States.

Where the requirements for admission to the bar are equal to those prescribed in Tennessee, attorneys from other states may be admitted without examination, by exhibiting their licenses or copies of the record showing their admission to the highest court of the state from which they came. If the requirements are not equivalent to those required in Tennessee, the attorney may be admitted without examination provided he has practiced

for a period of 5 years, and the board is satisfied that the applicant is worthy of admission.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held six times a year, at Knoxville, Nashville, Jackson, Lebanon, Memphis, and Chattanooga, at such times as the board of examiners determine upon. Applications for examination must be made to the board, and filed with the secretary before the date of examination.

Source of Rules.

Act of March 30, 1903, and Rules of Supreme Court adopted April 28, 1903.

TENNESSEE DECISIONS.

1791 to 1907.

A complete set of Tennessee Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Overton, 2 vols.
Cook, 1 vol.
Haywood, 3 vols.
Peck, 1 vol.
Martin & Yerger, 1 vol.
Yerger, 10 vols.
Meigs, 1 vol.
Humphrey, 11 vols.
Swan, 2 vols.
Sneed, 5 vols.
Head, 3 vols.
Coldwell, 7 vols.
Heiskell, 12 vols.
Baxter, 9 vols.
Lea, 16 vols.
Tennessee, vols. 85 to 115.

All Tennessee decisions subsequent to 16 Lea are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 100 vols. The set also contains

many decisions of the Tennessee Court of Chancery Appeals, which have been affirmed by the Supreme Court without opinion. Many of these are valuable decisions, and are not reported elsewhere. The set also contains all decisions for the last 21 years of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, and all decisions of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Texas.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The applicant shall file a certificate of the county commissioners' court of the county in which he resides, and also that of two reputable attorneys who have known him for the preceding six months, to the effect that he has been a resident of the state for the last six months, is of full age and of good moral character.

General Education.

It shall be the duty of the board of examiners to reject any applicant who, in their opinion, shall show himself so deficient in general education as not to be capable of performing the duties of an attorney.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

A board of examiners is appointed by each Court of Civil Appeals, to whom applications for admission must be made. The examination embraces the following subjects: Elements of the Common Law, Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading, Practice and Evidence, Domestic Relations and Administration of Decedents' Estates, Constitutional and Statutory Law, and Criminal Law. The examinations are in writing, and no applicant shall be granted a license unless he makes a grade of not less than 50 per cent. in all branches and a general average of not less than 75 per cent. An applicant who fails cannot take a new examination within six months, and the second examination must be taken before the same board of examiners as was the first. A fee of \$10 must be paid upon application for examination.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Upon presentation of a certificate from a judge of the state from which the attorney comes, showing that he is in good standing and of good moral character, an attorney who has

been admitted in another state will be permitted to take the examination in Texas.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held at least four times a year, at the places where the several Courts of Civil Appeals sit. The times at which the examinations are held are specified by the several Boards of Examiners. After an attorney has been admitted to one of the Courts of Civil Appeals, he may be admitted to the Supreme Court by filing his license with the clerk of that court. Graduates of the law department of the State University are admitted upon presentation of their diploma within 12 months from the date of issuance, together with a certificate from the commissioners' court of the county in which the applicant resides, stating that he has fulfilled the requirements as to age, character, and residence. The usual fee of \$10 will be paid upon admission.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1895, §§ 255-260, as amended by chapter 42, Acts 1903, and chapter 100, Acts 1905; Supreme Court Rules (78 S. W. v-vi).

TEXAS DECISIONS.

1840 to 1907.

A complete set of Texas Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Texas Supreme, 98 vols., Dallam's Decisions, and 25 Supplement, 1840-1907.

Texas Criminal Appeals, 46 vols., 1876-1907.

Texas Civil Appeals, 36 vols., 1892-1907.

The Southwestern Reporter, 100 vols., contains all decisions of Texas subsequent to 65 Supreme, 20 Criminal Appeals, and all decisions of the Court of Civil Appeals. It also includes more than nine thousand of the decisions of these courts which have been omitted from the Texas Reports, and are only

published in the Southwestern Reporter. These omitted cases are one-half of all the decisions of the Texas courts for the period covered (21 years). As a reporter of the current decisions, it is prompt, accurate, and exceedingly popular. In addition to these, the Southwestern also contains all decisions for the last 21 years of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, and all of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set is looked upon in Texas as a local necessity. Write for price and full description.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Utah.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

To entitle one to examination for admission, he shall be a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition, accompanied by the certificates of two members of the bar that the applicant is of good moral character, shall be in writing and shall set forth the name, age, residence, and duration of the period of preparatory study. The statements of the application and the legal attainments of the candidate shall be thoroughly investigated by the board of examiners, consisting of three members of the bar appointed by the court. If he passes this test satisfactorily, the fee of \$25 shall be paid and the oath of office taken.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

The examination may be dispensed with in the case of one admitted in the highest court of another state, upon proof of such admission, when application is made in this state.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held the Thursday before the second Monday of February, May, and October. Applications should be addressed to Charles Baldwin, Secretary Board of Examiners, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1898, §§ 105-110; Sup. Ct. Rules (49 Pac. xiii.).

UTAH DECISIONS.

1871 to 1907.

A complete set of Utah Reports (down to 1907) consists of 29 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 2, Utah, are report-

ed in the Pacific Reporter, 88 vols. The Utah Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are closely followed. The Pacific Reporter contains upward of 70 per cent. of all California decisions, being all decisions for the last 24 years, including nearly 2,000 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports, and are only found in the Pacific. The set also contains all decisions for the last 24 years of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona, and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full information and price.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Vermont.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Citizenship, full age, and good moral character are necessary qualifications of one seeking admission to the bar of this state.

General Education.

The applicant's preliminary education, other than legal, shall be equivalent to that received in a high school, and shall be proved to the satisfaction of the board before the examination.

Term of Study.

The candidate shall have studied in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court within this state for three years preceding his application, except that in lieu thereof not more than two years of such time may have been spent in a reputable law school. In the discretion of the court one year of such study may have been pursued in the office of an attorney outside the state, but the last year shall have been within the state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

Each candidate shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a petition for admission, stating his age, residence, and the time, place, and circumstances of his term of study, and an affidavit of an attorney of the court stating that the petitioner has actually pursued his studies as required, and accompanied also by the certificates of three attorneys vouching for his character. The examination shall be partly in writing and partly oral, and shall include questions upon at least 12 of the subjects to be selected from those of Common-Law Pleading and Practice, Evidence, Domestic Relations, Personal Property, Contracts (including Sales, Bailments, and Negotiable Instruments), Agency, Partnership, Corporations, Real Property (including Mortgages and Landlord and Tenant), Wills and Probate Law, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading and Practice in

Chancery, Torts, Criminal Law, the Important Provisions of Vermont Statute Law (especially those modifying the Common Law, and those relating to Practice, Conveyancing, and Probate), the Constitutions of this state and the United States, and Legal Ethics. If satisfactory to the board, it will so report to the Supreme Court, and a license shall be granted and the prescribed oath administered.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in another state shall be admitted in this upon proof of citizenship, age, good moral character, admission in such state, practice of his profession for one year, and residence in this state for six months next preceding his application.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held at Montpelier the fourth Tuesday in October. Applications must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at least 10 days before this day.

Source of Rules.

St. 1894, § 1003; Sup. Ct. Rules.

VERMONT DECISIONS.

1789 to 1907.

A complete set of Vermont Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

- N. Chipman, 1 vol.
- D. Chipman, 2 vols.
- Tyler, 2 vols.
- Brayton, 1 vol.
- Aikens, 2 vols.
- Vermont, 78 vols.

We have reprinted the Vermont Reports, vols. 1 to 58 and 8 preliminaries, annotated them thoroughly, and bound them in

17 books. Vols. 59 to 65 Vermont are out of print and scarce. The only convenient method of obtaining the decisions in these volumes is through the Atlantic Reporter, 65 vols., which contains all Vermont decisions subsequent to vol. 57. The set also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, including some 2,500 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and detailed description.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Virginia.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Residence within the state for the six months next preceding the date of application, the age of majority, and good moral character are qualifications required of each applicant for admission in this state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Every person applying for a license to practice law must first have obtained from the circuit court of the county or the corporation court of the city wherein he resides a certificate that he is a person of good morals, 21 years of age, and has resided in this state the preceding six months. Application for such certificate shall be filed with the clerk of such circuit or corporation court ten days before the day on which the court will be asked to grant the said certificate, and must be accompanied by the written recommendation of two members of the bar of his judicial circuit, who are practicing attorneys in this court, as to his good moral character. On or before the second Tuesday in November, if the applicant desires to be examined at Richmond, and on or before the 15th day of June, if the applicant desires to be examined at Wytheville, he shall file with the clerk of the court at that place such certificate of his circuit or corporation court, and also a certified copy of his application therefor and of the recommendations which accompanied the same. The test of the candidate's legal qualifications shall be conducted in writing by three or more justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals upon the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Domestic Relations, Contracts, Agency, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, Insurance, Corporations, Wills

and Personal Representatives, Torts, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading and Practice at Law and in Equity, Evidence, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Powers and Duties of the Corporation Commission, and the Code of Virginia. The prescribed oath shall be taken if this examination is passed satisfactorily.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person authorized to practice in the courts of another state may be licensed in this state, without examination, upon furnishing a certificate from the court of last resort in such state or territory that he has practiced law therein for three or more years and is of good moral character. Such certificate much be signed by the Chief Justice of said court, whose signature must be attested by the clerk of said court, and under the seal thereof. In addition, he shall furnish a certificate from two practicing attorneys in such state or territory as to applicant's good moral character, which certificate shall be attested by the said clerk in like manner.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations will be held at Richmond on the first Friday after the second Tuesday in November, and at Wytheville on the third Friday after the first Tuesday in June. No other examinations will be held. Any person over 19 years of age, who has studied law for a period of two years in a law school of this state, or in the office of a practicing attorney of this state, and who is otherwise qualified, may take the state bar examination; provided, that no certificate shall issue to such person until he shall have attained the age of 21 years, and provided, further, that in such case the application must state the exact date when the applicant will become 21 years of age.

Source of Rules.

Code 1904, §§ 3191-3193; Rules Sup. Ct. App. March 14, 1907.

VIRGINIA DECISIONS.

1730 to 1907.

A complete set of Virginia Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

- Jefferson, 1 vol.
- Wythe's Chancery, 1 vol.
- Washington, 2 vols.
- Call, 6 vols.
- Hening & Munford, 4 vols.
- Munford, 6 vols.
- Gilmer, 1 vol.
- Randolph, 6 vols.
- Leigh, 12 vols.
- Robinson, 2 vols.
- Grattan, 33 vols.
- Virginia, vols. 75 to 104.
- Virginia Cases, 2 vols.
- Patton, Jr., & Heath, 2 vols.
- Virginia Decisions, 2 vols.

All Virginia decisions subsequent to vol. 82 are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 56 vols. This includes some 175 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Southeastern Reporter. The set also contains all decisions for the last 20 years of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia, and costs about one-fourth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. We will be pleased to quote and furnish full information on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Washington.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

No person shall be admitted to examination in this state unless he is a citizen of the United States, has been a resident of this state for the year next preceding, is 21 years of age, and is of good moral character.

Term of Study.

He shall have pursued the study of law for at least two years in the office of a practicing attorney of this state, or have graduated from a law school requiring at least a two years' course.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The examination, conducted by the Supreme Court, assisted by three members of the bar appointed by the court, shall consist of written questions and answers such as the court and committee may select and an oral test before the court and committee on the day following. The committee shall report to the Supreme Court its opinion of the abilities of the candidate, and the court shall grant a license and administer the oath if the candidate is deemed capable. With each application filed with the clerk of the court a fee of \$20 shall be deposited, which sum shall be returned to the applicant in case his application is denied.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person who has been admitted to the highest court of record of another state or territory, upon becoming a resident of this state and furnishing an affidavit of good standing in the court from whence he presents a certificate, which affidavit should also show the fact of his residence in this state and citizenship in the United States, may be admitted in the Supreme Court upon payment of the fee of \$20. Personal appearance by the attorney is not necessary.

Admission on Diploma.

Graduates of the law department of the University of Washington, after a full course of two years' study, shall be admitted without examination or fee upon the production of their diplomas and satisfactory evidence that they are citizens of the United States, of full age, and of good moral character.

Miscellaneous.

Any person a resident of this state, and admitted to practice in any of the superior courts of this state, shall be entitled to practice in the Supreme Court on proof of such admission, together with his own affidavit that he is not under judgment of disbarment or suspension of any court. The fee for entering said admission will be \$5.

No person shall be excluded from acting as an attorney by reason of sex. Examinations are held on the first Thursday and Friday of each term of court, and notice of application, together with affidavit of applicant showing that he has the qualifications required by statute and is not under sentence of suspension or disbarment of any court, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at least one week before the first Thursday of the term.

Source of Rules.

Ballinger's Code, §§ 4759-4764; Laws 1903, c. 185; Sup. Ct. Rules, July 15, 1901.

WASHINGTON DECISIONS.

1854 to 1907.

A complete set of Washington Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Washington Territorial, 3 vols., 1854-1879.

Washington State, 42 vols., 1880-1907.

All decisions of Washington subsequent to vol. 1, Territorial, are reported in Pacific Reporter, 88 vols. The Washington

Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are therefore followed closely by the Washington courts. The Pacific Reporter contains all decisions of California for the last 24 years, representing about 75 per cent. of all decisions, and including nearly 2,000 that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Pacific. The set also contains all decisions of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming for the last 24 years, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma, and costs about one-fifth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Pacific is usually regarded as indispensable in Washington. We will be pleased to quote prices, and furnish full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

West Virginia.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

A person applying for license to practice in this state must appear before and prove to the satisfaction of the county court of the county in which he has resided for the next preceding year that he has been a resident of such county during that period, that he is 21 years of age, and that he is of good moral character.

Preliminary Education—Term of Study.

Every candidate for admission must have had at least a high school education, and shall have completed the courses in general culture prescribed by the council. Before admission to examination the candidate shall present satisfactory evidence that he has studied law for two successive years next preceding the application.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petitioner shall appear before the commission (now the professors of law in the State University) appointed by the Supreme Court of Appeals, and undergo a written test upon the subjects of Blackstone, Common-Law Pleading, Torts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Contracts, Real Property, Agency, Bailments, Negotiable Paper, Partnership, Suretyship and Guaranty, Sales, Corporations, Equity Pleading and Practice, Common and Statute Law, Evidence, and Constitutional Law. If the commission favor his admission, they shall so certify to the Supreme Court of Appeals, and a license will be granted; and, in case of failure the unsuccessful candidate shall be permitted to appear at the next examination for further test. Every applicant for such examination shall pay a fee of \$5, together with a fee of \$2.50 for license in case of success.

Admission of Attorneys from Other States.

Attorneys practicing in the courts of record of a foreign state shall be admitted to practice in this state upon submitting satisfactory evidence of such previous admission, and upon taking the prescribed oath. This does not apply, however, to attorneys who were admitted in another state while residents of this state. Such attorneys must take the prescribed examination.

Admission on Diploma.

Any person who shall produce a certificate of the county court of the county of his residence, vouching for his general qualifications, together with a diploma from the Law School of the West Virginia University, shall be admitted to practice in any and all of the courts of this state without further examination.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held at Morgantown on the first Wednesday after the 1st of January, the first Wednesday in April, and the last Wednesday of September.

Source of Rules.

Code 1906, §§ 3760-3761; Order of Supreme Court of Appeals, June 16, 1897; Rules Board of Examiners.

WEST VIRGINIA DECISIONS.

1863 to 1907.

A complete set of West Virginia Reports (down to 1907) consists of 59 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 28 West Virginia are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 56 vols. Vols. 35 to 45 West Virginia are out of print. Consequently the only convenient method of obtaining the decisions in these

volumes is through the Southeastern. The set also contains all decisions of the parent state (Virginia) for the past 20 years, including some 175 cases that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Southeastern. It also contains all decisions of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina for the last 20 years. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Wisconsin.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Any citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention, who is a resident of the state, of full age, and of good moral character, shall be eligible to the examination for admission to the bar. His application must contain the certificate of two lawyers practicing in the county in which the applicant resides.

General Education.

Applicants who are not graduates of the university or a college or free high school having a four years' course must take an examination before a superintendent of a high school or such other person as may be designated by the state board of law examiners.

Term of Study.

The applicant shall also file a certificate from his preceptor, or from the dean or other official of the law school, stating the time in which said applicant has pursued the study of law. The applicant must have studied law at least three years within the five years next preceding the making of the application.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

Examinations are written and oral, and are held by a state board consisting of five members. The examinations shall cover the subjects of Agency, Attachment and Garnishment, Bailments and Carriers, Common Law, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Public and Private Corporations, Courts and Their Jurisdiction, Criminal Law and Practice, Damages, Domestic Relations, Equity, Jurisprudence, Eminent Domain, Evidence, Insurance, Legal Ethics, Marriage and Divorce, Mortgages and

Other Liens, Negotiable Paper, Partnership, Personal Property, including Sales, Pleading and Practice and the Trial of Actions in the Courts of Wisconsin and of the United States, Police Power, Probate Law, including the Law of Descent and Administration of Estates, and Real Property, including Landlord and Tenant, Replevin, Torts, Trusts and Trustees, Wills, and the Statutes of Wisconsin relating to the subjects mentioned.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Residents of the state who have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of any other state or territory may be admitted to practice by any court of record upon the production of their certificates of admission and upon proof that they have engaged in actual practice in such other state or territory for at least two years prior to making application. A certificate of any judge of a court of record, having knowledge of the facts, under the seal of said court, must be presented.

Admission on Diploma.

A graduate of the law department of the State University will be admitted to all of the courts in this state upon presentation of his diploma.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations are held in Milwaukee on the third Tuesday in January, and in Madison on the third Tuesday in July. Applications must be made to the secretary of the board, L. J. Rusk, Chippewa Falls, Wis., at least 30 days before examination day, upon regular forms which will be furnished. Sex shall constitute no bar to admission in this state.

Source of Rules.

Statutes of Wisconsin, § 2586, as amended by Laws of 1903, ch. 19; Rules of Supreme Court; Rules of Board of Examiners.

WISCONSIN DECISIONS.

1839 to 1907.

A complete set of Wisconsin Reports (down to 1907) consists of:

Pinney, 3 vols., 1839-1852.

Wisconsin, 128 vols., 1853-1907.

The Northwestern Reporter, 111 vols., contains all Wisconsin decisions from and including vol. 46. This represents over 65 per cent. of all the decisions of the state. The Northwestern also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and all of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set occupies less than one-third of the shelf room of the corresponding State Reports, and costs about one-fourth as much. Write for price and full description.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Wyoming.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

No one shall be admitted to practice in this state who is not a citizen of the United States, a bona fide resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last shall be certified to by a member of the bar of this court or a judge of this state.

General Education.

Although no certain degree of preliminary education is required, the applicant shall state in his petition the extent of the same.

Term of Study.

The candidate shall have studied law at least three years, either in a law school in the United States or under the supervision of a practicing attorney or judge of this state, or partly under one system and partly under the other, and the petition shall show where and with whom such legal studies have been pursued, and the works read in the course of study.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition shall be directed to the Supreme Court, and shall contain statements as to applicant's name, place and date of birth, and, if foreign-born, the facts showing that he is a citizen of the United States, places and periods of residence and occupation during the last preceding five years, and names and addresses of five persons acquainted with applicant during said period. Such petition shall be referred to the Board of Examiners, consisting of five members of the bar, who shall examine the candidate upon written questions prepared by said board, in the presence of one or more examiners, or the district judge, or some person selected by the board. The ques-

tions and answers shall be returned to the board, who shall report its findings thereon to the Supreme Court. If the petitioner's abilities are sufficient, a license shall be granted by the court and the oath of office administered. Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$15, which shall entitle the candidate to two examinations, and no more; the second being applied for not later than one year after the first.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney who has been regularly admitted to practice in the highest court of another state or territory may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted in this state on proof of such admission and good moral character, which last shall be certified to by a judge or two or more attorneys of such other state or territory, or a member of the bar of this state. The petition shall show the place or places where applicant has practiced law in such other state, and the period of practice in each place; whether applicant has been admitted in more than one state or territory, and, if so, the name of each such state or territory, together with the dates of admission, as near as possible, also the period of practice and the place of residence in each such state or territory. Petition must also be accompanied by the names and addresses of five persons, preferably judges or members of the bar of such other state or territory. The admission fee is \$10.

Miscellaneous.

Application to be examined must be made to the clerk, who will refer the application to the board. A regular meeting of the Board of Examiners is held at the capital on the second day of each regular term of the Supreme Court in each year. Special meetings may be held from time to time as the board may determine. In case the applicant prefers to be examined at some place other than the capital, his petition should state the reasons therefor. Whenever it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that it will be a hardship, owing to distance, expense, or otherwise, for the applicant to attend upon a

session of the board at the capital, the examination may be conducted in the district or county where the applicant resides.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1899, §§ 3306-3313; Sup. Ct. Rules (58 Pac. viii, ix).

WYOMING DECISIONS.

1870 to 1907.

A complete set of Wyoming Reports (down to 1907) consists of 14 vols. All decisions of Wyoming subsequent to vol. 2 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 88 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 24 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set costs about one-fifth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The limited quantity of local case law makes reference to the decisions of other jurisdictions as precedents necessary, and the Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, the decisions of the neighboring states, is the natural selection. Indeed, the set is regarded as a necessity in all the Western states. Write for price and complete information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

The Purpose of a Digest.

When the lawyer learns from his client the history of the transaction regarding which his aid is sought, he usually analyzes the statement, reducing it to its lowest terms, and knows in a general way the legal principle the facts involve. To merely recognize a general principle, however, is insufficient in his work as a practicing lawyer. For example, suppose the facts related involve the rule, "General appearance waives defect in process." To know of this general rule is not enough. He must know what acts of the parties constitute a general appearance, and must learn how courts have applied the rule to like facts. So to be fully equipped to serve his client, he must know where and how to find the precedents showing such application.

A general rule or principle of law, like general expressions regarding lay matters, implies nothing certain, nothing specific, and can only be construed generally.

The application of the principle to the facts of the case is generally the only difficulty. The principle itself is fixed and well understood, while a small circumstance attending an act may change the application. So a knowledge of the law is to a great degree a knowledge of precedents. In fact, the main use of authorities or decided cases is the recognition of some principle and its application to the particular facts involved, which the court can follow out in deciding the question before it.

It is cases showing the application of the legal principle, and not the principle itself, which the courts of to-day most demand.

Therefore it is not in search for the principles of law the practicing lawyer spends so much time, but to find cases showing how the principles have been applied; and in his search for

them he must use the facts as a guide, because the application arises out of the fact, and not vice versa.

Legal publications coming under the category of text-books and books of like nature deal with the law in a general way and are confined largely to abstract statements of principles, and to these the author appends the authorities to which he refers; but it is impossible to tell, without reference to a Digest or the authorities themselves, to what extent or in what particular way the cases cited support the proposition in the text. Text-books and encyclopædias do not give the facts in each case, and therefore cannot show the particular application of the principle involved.

If the lawyer needs to refresh his memory regarding a principle of law, however, then he should resort to these publications as a valuable aid; but, if he desires to know how the principle has been applied to particular facts, he should resort to Digests, which, if properly constructed, give in concrete form the essential facts and show the application or holding of the court in each case.

It does not suffice the lawyer in his particular case to learn: "The right to defend one's self continues as long as an unjust attack." This principle existed long before courts expressed it. What he wants to learn regarding his case in hand is: Have such acts of parties as he is prepared to show been construed by any courts to be "an unjust attack"? Are there any precedents? And to learn this with certainty he must resort to Digests, which give the facts.

Reports and Digests as Needed in a Private Law Library.

REPORTS AND REPORTERS.

Judge Dillon says in his work on the Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America: "The law, as a result of the ever-occurring changes in the condition of society and in legislation, is constantly changing. The old is, to a great extent, so well settled and known as to have become elementary and indisputable. It is the new that is unknown, and needs interpretation and definition. And as between the old reports and the new, the experience of every lawyer and judge is, I think, to the effect that the new are the most useful because the most needed."

The current supreme court decisions of all the states are published in two editions. In each state the local reports are published as a local series under the auspices of the state. This is commonly known as the "official edition." The current decisions of each state are also published in seven Reporters, making up the National Reporter System. In the Reporters the cases are published first in weekly advance sheets, which are afterwards replaced by bound volumes for permanent use.

In building up a library of reports, three considerations should be borne in mind: To obtain the books most useful; to buy in such a manner that subsequent purchases will not duplicate the first; and to obtain the books with the smallest expenditure possible. The National Reporter System fulfills all these requirements. The National Reporter System contains the late cases, and it is far better to buy a set of the Reporter System, and thus obtain the later decisions of the whole country back to a given point, than to buy the entire reports of

any one state, the early volumes of which contain little that has not been affirmed in the later reports, or that is not obsolete or so well settled as to be indisputable. The one exception to this rule is in favor of the decisions of one's own state. The set a lawyer first buys is generally that containing the supreme court decisions of his own state, and, as he wishes to increase his library, he can add other reports as he is prepared to do so. If he wishes the reports of any state in full, he can buy the early volumes to the date when their publication commences in the Reporter System at a material saving over the cost of an entire set. The difference in cost between buying the official reports and obtaining the same cases in the Reporter System is well illustrated in the Northeastern Reporter. The Northeastern Reporter, vols. 1 to 79, contains all the opinions in the following official reports:

VOLUMES PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED.

Massachusetts Reports,	139-191 incl., 53 vols.
New York Court of Appeals Reports,	99-186 incl., 88 “
Ohio State Reports,	43- 74 incl., 32 “
Indiana Supreme Court Reports,	102-168 incl., 67 “
Indiana Appellate Court Reports,	1- 40 incl., 40 “
Illinois Supreme Court Reports,	114-224 incl., 111 “
<hr/>	
Total	391 “

and enough cases not yet reported in the state reports to make three volumes more.

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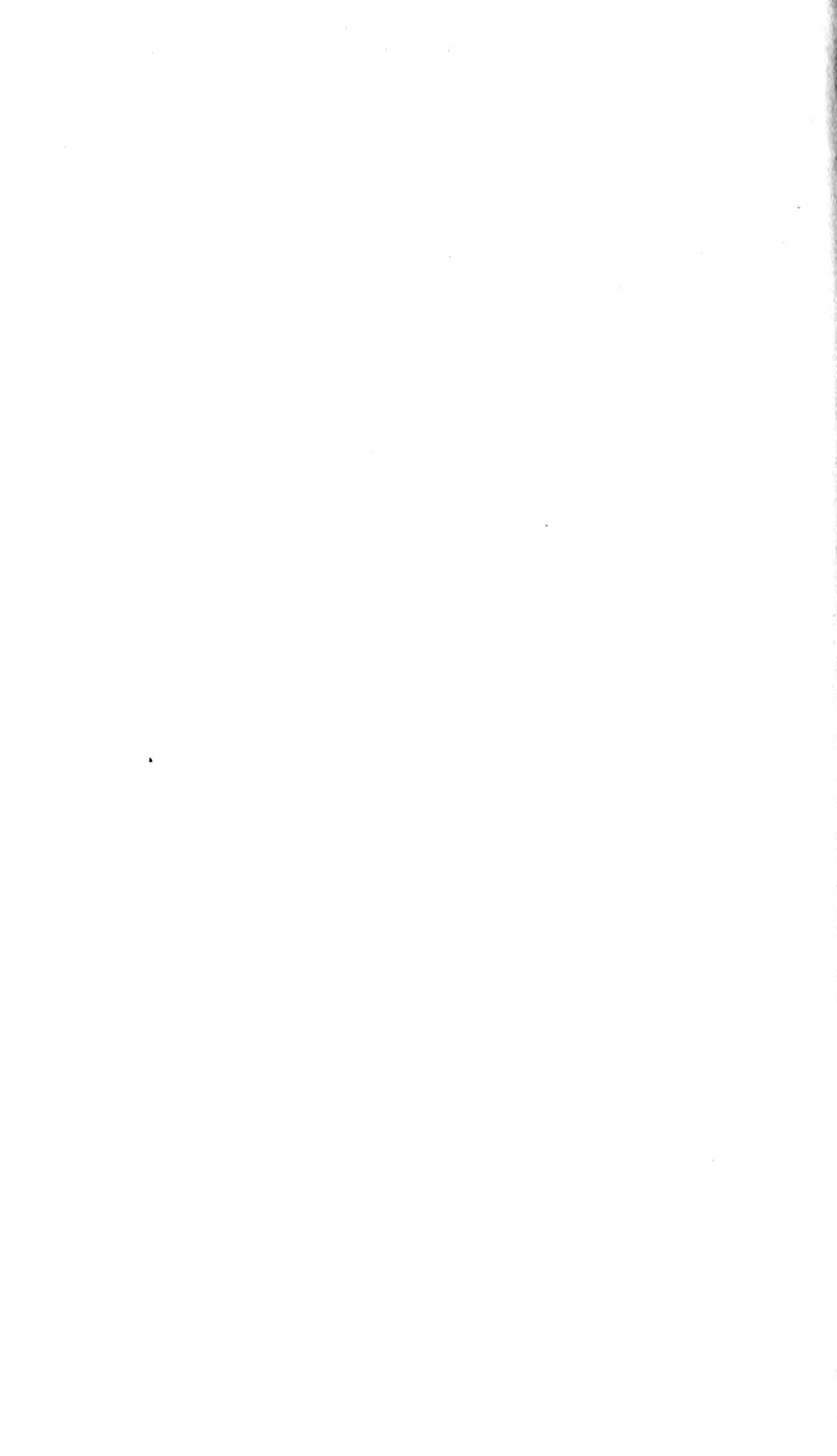
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